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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,550—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

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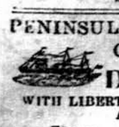

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	25th Feb.
CLYDE	4029	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Purdie	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
CLYDE	4029	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	6th May,
CLYDE	4029	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich		1st Mar. 1899.
LEPRATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,818	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	7th March 1899.
PRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,285	X	9th May, 1899
ALGAZIE	4,235	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Plandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	707	Le Coispellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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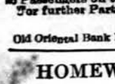
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



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CALCUTTA,
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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 9th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 9th March.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 4th March.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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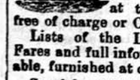
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 26, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation o Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh"

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 50 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled, in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy, are COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and SORE THROAT TROUBLES, and be taken by all Chemists

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Tel-el-Kebir	"	do.
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Kassassin	"	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	"	do.
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Guns to the Front	"	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1798)	"	Douglas Cooper
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Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	"	J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	"	Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Cameron)	"	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By Luke Fildes, R A.	
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	"	C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled)	"	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	"	W H Cerend.
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Partial upkeep at 10 Rupees per month ..... "

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HUSCHKE'S
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(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

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"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

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Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair, to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

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possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
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		BELL-SHAPE CRYSTAL	"TUDOR" SQUARE BOWL.
Port Glasses	per dozen	4 0	4 4
Sherry "	"	4 0	4 4
Claret "	"	5 0	4 4
Champagne Glasses	"	5 0	4 12
" Tumblers	"	7 8	8 8
Liqueur Glasses, White	"	5 0	.....
Hock Glasses, Ruby	"	3 8	4 4
" Green	"	6 12	8 4
Custard Glasses	"	6 8	8 0
Jelly "	"	5 12	.....
Finger Bowls	"	5 12	6 4
Beer Tumblers (½ pint)	"	8 8	9 6
" (1 pint)	"	5 0	.....
Peg "	"	(Star)	(Plain)
Soda Water Tumblers (½ pint)	"	10 0	7 12
Carafes with Tumblers	"	6 0	.....
Decanters, Quart	each	3 8	.....
" Pint	"	5 0	.....
Spirit Bottles	"	3 4	.....
Set for 12 persons	"	6 12	.....
" 6 "	"	95 0	60 0
	"	50 0	30 0

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2nd	"	The Sailing Race	3-40 "
3rd	"	The Dwarf Stakes	4-10 "
4th	"	The Turf Club Cup	4-40 "
5th	"	The Mansfield Plate	5-10 "
6th	"	The Byculla Club Cup	5-35 "
7th	"	The Consolation Stakes	6-0 "

By kind permission of Colonel Colletts and Officers, the Band of the Shropshire L. I. will play during the afternoon.

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	Local Time.
Colaba	2 35 P. M.
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Grant Road	2 51 "
Arrives Mahalaxmi	2 56 "

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 24th February, 1899.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S World-famed BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guarantee 3 free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGISTS, Lincoln, England.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road, They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European styles and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 7, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine far superior to any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Finish and speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

ENDOWMENT and Whole Life Policies, LOW PREMIUMS, LARGE ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

For full Prospectus and Forms of Proposal Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL UNDER THE NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
5-7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

27, APOLLO STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY Papers for perusal in the Morning and Noon at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also Home-Papers and Magazines. Mofussil Residents can also be supplied with the Papers when available.

For Terms apply to
VINCENT & Co.,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —, NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors would advise sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Co., Lincoln.

"My Friend.—I write to you so-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boila is coming. Thousands of Testimonials.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black followers. The enclosed letter from Jonathan, a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"EDOUARD DUNSFORD,
15 Leicester-square, London, W C.
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, of all Chemists and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS anywhere. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that the words "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE" are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to the neck of every bottle. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.

Temperance Section for Europeans.

Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.

Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.

Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.

Six per cent. Investment Policies.

Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.

PIVERS HAIR TONIC.
PIVERS PRINCES EAU DE COLOGNE.
PIVERS DENTIFRICE.
PIVERS POMADE DE HONGROISE.
LULINS'S SCENTS ASSORTED.
FRENCH SOAPS ASSORTED.
ACQUA GENOVA.
DR. PIERRE DENTIFRICE,
EAU DE TOILETTE.
ATKINSON'S SCENTS ASSORTED.
MOLLARD POMADE.
FLORILINE,
PHOTO CHROME.
RIMMEL'S HAIR DYE.
SMELLING SALTS,
SPONGES.
CASHMERE BOUQUETS.
BAY LEAF WATER.
EAU FIGARO.
BRILLIANTINE.
ROSS CANTHARDES OIL.
POWDE DE BIZ DE JAVA.
EUCALYPTIA.
FULLER'S EARTH.
POWDER PUFFS.
VIOLET POWDERS.
VASELINE POMADE.
TRUEFITT'S EGG TU IP.
RIMMEL'S SOAP.
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.
HONEY WATER.
TOOTH BRUSHES.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....per lb.	1 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sundy, or other deposits they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, the only preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often are solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR. DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, O

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th February, at 9-30 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

25th January, 1899.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3½ per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter, registered Free of Charges through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for provisioning the prisoners of the House of Correction for a period of twelve months commencing 1st April, 1899, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. on the 2nd March, 1899 (THURSDAY).

C. N. HALL,
Superintendent H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 9th March 1899 for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1899 to the 31st March 1900. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 194 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of cent. deposit, which in the event of tenders being accepted must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 27th February to 7th March 1899 between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. on payment at the rate of Re. One per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened in this office at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the 9th March 1899. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. FOWLE, Major. R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 21st February 1899.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.
THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore,	Hankow,
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Foochow,
Rangoon,	Kwala Lumpor,	Manila,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Yocohama,
Penang,	Surabaya,	Kobe,
Thaiping,	Hongkong,	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra),	Shanghai,	

Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT per annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawapore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 10,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road. Fort. Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SUNDRY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 1,00,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittance receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS issued for 24 months at 6 per cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Short Terms Deposits during the year.

PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 5 received, bearing 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Remittance to London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in London.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of Husband or wife or servants.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. SHEPHERD,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1220
Bank of Bengal	40,000	0/	all	1 bon.	
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial	10,000		all	40 pr. ct.	1,180
Bank of India,	10,000	100	{ 100 / 75	8 p.c.	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	620	320	10 pr. ct.	2894
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	dol. 125	all	61-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India.....	42,000	625	212½	8 pr. ct.	1 7
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		40
Anglo-Indian ...	1,316	0/	30	Nil	345
Aurangabad S. Co., Ld	215	1,000	1,000	60	40 1,000
Bellasis S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bombay)	871	50	al	9 per ct.	
Bezar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	998	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Britannia Mills ombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Central India ...	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,000
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Colmbatore S. and W	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
Commercial Mill Co. Ld.	6,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	125
Coomaghi Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Coorla Mills ...	4,000	700	.....	Rs. 10	440
Colaba Land & Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	885 425
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	480	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	640
Esplanade	2,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	1,000
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	490
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Hullomahs ...	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	20	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	.0	1,350
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manufg. Co	90	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	780
Indo-China Manufa tur ing Co.	700	1,000	500	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	dvd Rs.75	170
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandelsh	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	805
Khanderao Manufg. Co.	400	250	250	65	80xd
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
Kohinoor Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Lakmidas Khatau	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	965
Madhavji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madhowji Dharamsey	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madhusudan Kalidas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madura Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Mahalaxmi	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,950
Mahboob Shah Mills (Sholapur)	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	15 per ct.	880
Mansukhlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,230
Mazagon	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	285
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	250	1,000	dvdRs. 5	97½
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,750
Madhusudan Mills...	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 82
New Great Eastern.....	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Oriental Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,400	1,000	1,000	'a. 20	285
Oriental Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,722	625	$ 25	dvd Nil	180
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,880
Quinga Mills ...	5507	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	720
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.40	915
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	780
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,825
Somasundra Mills	750	1,000	Rs.20	dvd Rs.5	655
Southern India Spg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahrashtra	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	228
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	Rs.15		200
Standard Mills Co., Ld.	1,800	500	500	15	225
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	21,000	600	500	dvd Rs.20	63
Swan and Alliance	2,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	350
Vallabhdas Lukhmidas Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.40	410xd
Victoria Mills...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	2423
Western India...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	472½
Wallace Flour Milling Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	600	1,000	215	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Yearly	
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	..	...
B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. New (12 Shares to Old Five-Franc Piece)	...	£10	..	..	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	...	500	503	5 pr. ct.	575
Nizam's Railway	...	500	45½	4 pr. ct.	42½
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Bombay Samachar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,196
Bombay Gujarati Printing and Publishing Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Bombay Samachar	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Indu Prakash	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Native Opinion Printing and Publishing Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Printing Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Rast Goftar	2,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	315
Subodha Patrika ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Times of India Publishing Co., Ld.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
Voice of India ...	150	8,500	500	$25+80	800
Wilson Printing Press	300	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Bhagvat and Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs30	540xd
Bhagvat Printing Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Bombay Printing Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	485
Mahratta Printing Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	275
Oriental Printing Co.	300	500	500	50	70
Printing and Publishing Co., Ld.	300	125	125	dvd Rs 5	75
Printing Co., Ld.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
Samachar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	250	all	25	207½
Subodh Patrika ...	500	500	500	dvd Rs10	515
Native Indian Opinion	90	125	125	Rs 15	167½
Prince of Wales Press Co., Ld.	130	500	0	20	350
Karsandas Muljee (Hellary)	500	500	7	35	362xd
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	300	500	500	20	585
Bombay and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,850xd
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	400	2,000	750	25	400xd
Bombay Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Sarat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	1005
Vakarl		500		Rs75	28 1
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	155
Bombay Gas Co.	500	50	50	13	38
Bombay Hydraulic Syndicate ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay Saw Mills Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	2,500	500		5,000
Do. New Issue, Do. Do.	500	375	625		75 1,515
Bombay Steam Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc. 4	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 .ot	500
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	915
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Bombay Woollen India Flour Mills..	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	204
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 6	250	250	9 p 16	320
Government India Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	2,	500	50		65
Indian Guarantee & Reality Ship Assu ...	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts ...	1,50	100	100	10 pr. ct.	198
Kamp & Co., Ld.	1,500	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing Jarokta & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Kirkpatrick & Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	9 pr. ct.	132
Napier Family Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co.	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	112
Phirozs & Co., Ld.	4,000	150	100	dvd Rs	58
Somaji & Co., Ld.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs23	490
Treasurer & Co.	2,000	100	100		5
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		0 1,068
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	150
	2,000	250	100	Rs. 4	27

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.15-2-0
Napoleons	" "
Old Five-Franc Pieces	" "
Bar Silver	73 dy. 7 11.
Gold Mohurs	26-62
Bar Gold, English (no touch)	21-2-0
Bar Australian	21-5
Bar Bombay	21-5
Pakka	29

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do.	4 Months sight ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-2d.
Do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do.	2 Do. do.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Demand	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do	2 Do. do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do.	2 Do. do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
France	3 Do. do.	1 76 1-8
Do.	8 Do. do.	
Calcutta	At sight	1001-31
Do.	60 days	
Madras	At sight	
Do.	60 days	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 11-25m., 11-50n. Low water, 5-18m., 5-7a.

P. & O., s.s. Carthage, with English mails of the 10th inst., due to arrive, 6 a.m.

Bombay Races, third day.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Arrival of the troopship Simla.

B. V. R. parade.

B. V. A. Smoking Concert, Corps Club.

Annual general meeting, P. J. Huudu Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.

Anjomans-e-Elmi-e-Farsi New High School, Fort, 5-30 p.m.

Half-yearly general meeting, Byculla Club, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Chess Tournament, Muugaldas House, Girgaum.

Tivoli Theatre, Professor Von Geyer.

Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 11-54m. Low water, 5-43m., 5-38a.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Carbine meeting, Coorla Ranges.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 6-30 a.m., on Sunday, for a run to Chimbur via Parel and back.

VACCINATION AT BANDORA.—Animal vaccination will be carried at the Bandora Municipal office premises on Sunday 26th instant, between the hours of 8 and 10 a.m, by the Superintendent of Vaccination, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday the 1st prox.

W. H. GRIBBIN AND CO., LD.—The first annual general meeting of the above company, which was to be held yesterday afternoon, at the premises of the factory, Kala Chowkey Road, Parel, has been postponed *sine die* owing to the absence of a sufficient number of members to form a quorum.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold an Ordination in the Cathedral, at 8 o'clock, on Sunday morning, and will preach in the evening, at 6 o'clock. The offertories on that day will be given to St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund.

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.—Tatia 'Babaji, a Hindu, aged twenty years, resident of Bhandy Bazaar, was on Thursday found lying dead in Purbhodani Lane. The dead body of a Hindu, name unknown, aged thirty, was found on the road in Fort Street. The deaths in both the cases were certified to be due to plague.

REPORTED THEFT BY A WOMAN.—Dhani, a Hindu woman, residing on the ground floor of a house at 3rd Coombharwada Lane, has reported to the police that at 10 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, she went to the water tap in the street, leaving the door of the room ajar. On her return home shortly after, she found that her place had been visited and that currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 140 were stolen from a box.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School on Monday, February 27th, at 5-30 p.m., the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding. The Venerable Archdeacon W. J. Cox, Principal J. F. Hathornthwaite, Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., and others have promised to be present and to take part in the proceedings. The attendance of all friends and well-wishers of the society is invited.

FIRE AT TANK BUNDER.—A fire broke out on Thursday night in a range of cadjan huts, situated in Framjeemed's quarry at Tank Bunder, and was razed to the ground before anything could be done to save them. The huts belonged to a womannamed Amilabai, and were, at the time of the outbreak, occupied by forty persons. The fire-engines from Chinchpoogully and Tank and Babulla Tank were soon on the scene and extinguished the flames. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to the careless handling of a naked kerosine oil lamp by a girl named Bhabi, aged ten years. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March, Rusty	Louis Ganne
Selection from The Belle of New York ...	G Kerker
Minuet from The Kleine Suite	Carl Richter
Valse, Les Amoureuses	Waldteufel
Selection from Opera Nell, Gwynne	Planquette
Gavotte ..... Irene	Vandervell

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LEGAL POINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesteday before Mr W Webb Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford charged Wania Roopa and Sona Bhaga, fishermen, with stealing a pigeon. Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, who appeared on behalf of one Mooji Anand, stated that his client was a moonim of the firm of Dharsi Nanji, and was in the habit of feeding pigeons at Dana Bunder on behalf of a certain Parsee. A petition was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police some time ago by the complainant, complaining of the conduct of certain persons, who annoyed the birds and thereby wounded the religious feelings of the community. He regretted to say that he had not thought fit to take a contrary view in the matter and considered that no offence had been committed. He (Mr. Spencer) submitted that the question was of very great importance in connection with which the complainant represented, for they regarded these birds as sacred. The Magistrate observed that the complainant should prove that the birds were domesticated and that they were known by him for community to which he belonged in a proper enclosure. It wasnot for the complainant to saythat the pigeons his because he fed a number of pigeons in a certain public place, Superintendent Stanford said that there was nothing to show that the pigeon belonged to the complainant, and unless ownership was provad, it was impossible for the police to take any definite action. In this case, however, the police had brought before the Court some fishermen who on their duty ended. There were hundreds of thousand of pigeons flying about Mandvie andthere was nothing to show where the pigeon was taken from. It was stated in the petitions forwarded to the Commissioner of Police that the pigeons being shot by mischievous people and were otherwise greatly annoyed. The police made inquiries into the matter and found that guns were never fired against these birds and the only inconvenience was from droppings. The pigion which was found in the possession of the accused was shown to the complainant, but he was unable to identify it as his own. The Magistrate remarked that under the circumstances it was impossible to convict the accused. The case was eventually struck out for mistake of facts.

RAJ TARANGINI OR THE HISTORY OF CASHMERE.

THE Gujarati literature will have a very valuable addition made in its books of history by the translation of a very old and celebrated historical work entitled the Raj Tarangini lately published by Mr. Itchharam Suryaram Desai, editor of the Gujarati who has made it his life-long object and study to enrich the Gujarati literature. This Raj Tarangini of which the book under review is a free translation in Gujarati is originally written in Sanskrit poetry by a poet named Kalhan who being the son of the prime minister of Cashmere in the reign of Lalitaditya in A. D. 1149 had the advantage of having at his disposal all the materials from the records of the state, to make his work sufficiently comprehensive and reliable. The historical sketches of Cashmere date back to the paradise of India from B C 2448 to A D 1101 commencing with the reign of Gaunand I who fought on the side of Jarasandh and killed Balaram the brother of Krishna some years before the Kuru Pandwal war and ending with Harsha deva whose reign is conterminous with the Ghori dynesty. The whole book contains a mass of valuable information not only as regards Cashmere but various other countries and original races which have aided India during those early years and has supplied a very reliable data for making many Historical and archeological researches.

A part from these considerations it has its pre-eminently unique historical merits in so far as it represents the manners customs and habits of the then living races the rise and fall of different dynasties the policies of their Government with their effects immediate and distant, civil and military, the resources and the sympathies of the rulers towards their subject nation and the loyalty of the latter towards the former either under a native or a foreign yoke. This Raj Tarangini is very much unlike the Purans on the works of Romantic History and its narration of events is generally faithful and unvarnished. Readers of the History will on a careful perusal find a number of events of historical importance fit to be compared with those in the History of Ireland. For instance events similar to those that led to the deposition and execution of Charles I occured in the reign of Harsha who was more or less a tyrant and led a life of dissipation. Day by day this king became unpopular and incurred the displeasure of his subject ministers and kinsmen. Uchhal and Susal who were the leaders of public opinion then lead an army against the King who was necessary to go dethroned and beheaded while like Oliver Cromwell Uchhal assumed reins of Government and introduced a new line of Kings into Cashmere One of the Queens named Tidda who graced the throne of Cashmere will remind the readers of Queen Elizabeth of England in character wisdom and bravery, She too like Elizabeth had her army and personally divided the operations of war. Parties like the wig, tory or the liberals and the conservatives are also to be found in the History of Cashmere. Ekang and Tantrik were the two parties that played an important part in the Government of Cashmere for more than 400 years. A few of the incidents mentioned above will clearly show that this History contains many events of comparative historical importance and is decidedly superior to very many semi-historical works written in Sanskrit. It is very often stated that India has no records to show of her past history; but a reference made to Kalhan's several eminent historians who preceded him clearly shows that the Aryans have preserved in one shape or another the history of their country which when we take into consideration the Ramayan and the Mahabharat dates so far back as over 1400 B. C. This history of Cashmere has been further preserved by Joneraj, Shivaraj and Pragyabhatt who have brought it down till the period when Akbar subjugated Cashmere, and we are glad to know that the present translator is also inclined to publish the remaining portion of this interesting history. The historical merits of the Raj Tarangini are top well known to be discussed here in details and therefore we shall pass on to consider the merits of the language which every reader will admit is evidently a production of a conscientious labour. The translator deserves in our opinion great credit for his easy and elegant style and the trouble he has taken in given many notes from different historical works where differences appears to be misleading. The appendices given at the end supply a good deal of useful information on particular subjects and reflect upon the translator great credit for the vast research of his information. Every Gujarati who loves India and subject history should not fail to grace his library with this handsome volume which is calculated to give a healthy tone to the historical taste of the Gujarati reading public.

THE DISPUTED OWNERSHIP OF A ROAN PONY.

SUIT DISMISSED.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday morning, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the Third Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins, widow, and her daughter, Miss Craige, claimed to recover from Mr. O'Brien Rs. 587 in respect of a roan country-bred pony and harness and damages. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiffs in the case sue to recover from the defendant a roan pony and harness, or the value of the same, and for damages, in that the defendant wrongfully dispossessed them of the pony and harness, and so deprived them of the use of the same. The questions for the Court to decide are first: Do the pony and harness belong to the plaintiffs, or either of them? Secondly, if not, were the said pony and harness in the possession and use of the plaintiffs, or either of them as bailees of the same. And, thirdly, are the plaintiffs entitled to the damages claimed or any part of the same. The onus of proof throughout lay on the plaintiffs. As to the first question I must hold that the plaintiffs entirely fail to prove the purchase of the pony, and the harness from or through the defendant, as alleged by the latter Mrs. Atkins. Excepting herself, there is nobody who speaks of the sale. Even her daughter, Miss Craige, does not mention it, and the only direct written evidence in support of it is exhibit A, which is a document which was never produced in the police court case, as it is admitted, Mrs. Atkins' legal adviser there pronounced it to be useless. Exhibit A is nothing more or less than a list of the numbers of horses at the races, being the first race of Rs. 100 each and following eight of Rs. 50 each. This list is in a tattered old book, containing miscellaneous household accounts of the year 1893, and one loose page, pencilled, relating to Dhani's boy, showing bazaar supplies on the 1st June 1897. It is admitted that the last six notes in this list were given to the defendant in April 1896 to pay to Greenhaigh, the jockey, for the pony and harness, and this is indicated by writing against the numbers "Paid for Sally and harness 1895." This memorandum as well as the entire list is written in black lead pencil, whilst against the number of the first eight notes on the list higher up in the list is written in red pencil "purchase money for cabriolet, 20-9-95." This document is, on the face of it, considering its position in the book and the times the two payments are said to have been made, entirely unreliable, and the evidence of the fact that it was never produced in the police court case, and that there is another more regularly kept account book of the plaintiffs, known as the "black book,"

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

In the export market there has been a quiet feeling throughout the past week. The business done in Cotton has been a small one; and prices are generally unchanged. For wheat and seeds there has been a little enquiry; rates are steadily maintained at their current level. Exchange has been a steady market, though the business reported from day to day has been very poor; quotations have advanced 1-32d. for Bank, and 1-16d. for Private Paper. The money market is steady but quiet in tone. In Government Paper there has been an advancing feeling, and although rates reached a higher level in the middle of the week than that at which they close this evening, they are as compared with last Friday's closing quotations, 1-16 per cent higher for 3 1-2 per cents, and 1 1-2 per cent. for Threes. The bulk of the demand in Freights has been for ready lots, forward loading being in small request. Imports are quiet and steady.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	21,00,704	
" " " Branches... Inc.	"	3,11,465	
Other " ..... Dec.	"	41,14,602	
Government Securities ..... Inc.	"	2,116	
Other authorised " ..... unchanged.			
Loans ..... Dec.	"	10,85,588	
Bills Discounted and Purchased ... Dec.	"	2,27,210	
Balances with other Banks ..... Dec.	"	39,286	
Cash ..... Dec.	"	8,77,846	

A diminution during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to 8 3-4 lakhs, reduced it to some 146 1-2 lakhs, from 155 1-4 lakhs, to which an increment in the preceding week of 29 lakhs had brought it. Private Deposits fell away by 41 lakhs; while in Public Deposits both at the Head Office and the Branches there was an increase, of 21 and 3 lakhs, respectively. Loans were 10 3-4 lakhs lower; Bill's Discounted and Purchased, 2 1-4 lakhs; and Balances with other Banks, 1-4 lakh.

The Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 18th February, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,07,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,96,549
Do. do. at Branches	23,90,478
Other Deposits	3,04,78,081
Post Bills	6,905
Credits undrawn	13,12,773
Rs...	5,72,85,386

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,55,273
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	57,02,376
Loans on do. do. do. ...	1,14,23,329
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,09,58,405
Dead Stock	4,16,720
Stamps and Stationery	28,534
Balances with other Banks	1,19,317
Cash	1,40,42,353
Rs.....	5,72,85,386

Meanwhile, the market is steady in tone; the rate of the Bank of Bombay is 7 per cent, and that in the open market is 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—There was a quiet feeling in the market at opening on Saturday last with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. No business of importance was reported either way, and rates remained at their opening level throughout the day. On Monday the market was steady in tone at 1s. 4 1-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d to 3-16d for three months' sight Credits. A little business was done, but Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was small. From in tone the following day, rates were given at 1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 4 1-16d for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d for three month's sight Credits, with a moderate amount of business was reported both ways On Wednesday rates were steady at 1s 4 1-32 to 1-16d for Bank Telegraphic 154 1-16d demand, and 154 7-32d for three months, sight, only a very little business having been reported. Yesterday the market continued steady in tone at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months', sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper; Mercantile Bills were reported to be scarce. To-day the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Beyond a few Bank resales nothing was reported either way, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand... Is. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.	
Telegraphic... Is. 4 1-32d.	"	
Credits 3 months' sight... Is. 4 7-32d.	"	
Francs 170 1-2	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened last mail day at 99 3-4 and 99 7-8 for 3 1-2 per cents, for money and Account, respectively, and advanced in a steady market 1-8 per cent. in the former position, to 99 7-8, for 3 per cents 94 was quoted. On Monday rates were steady at 100 1-16 for 3 1-2 per cents for both cash and the Settlement, and 93 1-2 for Threes, The market opened the following day at 100 7-16 for Money for 3 1-2 per cents, and 100-9 for Account, and advanced 1-16 per cent in both positions, to 100 1-2 and 100 5-8, respectively. On Wednesday 101 1-4 was quoted for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, from which rates fell away to 100 3-4 for cash und 101 for the Settlement; for Threes 94 1-2 was the quotation. The mrket was quiet but steady in-turn yesterday at 1003-16 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 7 1:8 for the Settlement, and 95 for Threes. There was a weak feeling in the market to day with 100 quoted for money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 95 fo Threes.

SHARES.—This market has been utterly lifeless, and prices, as compared with those of Friday last, show little or no alteration, the only changes reported this evening being an advance of Rs. 40 in Bank of Bombay and of Rs. 5 in Surat city press.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The enquiry for Grey goods from up country buyers shows a falling off to a small extent. Holders are willing sellers; and prices are unchanged generally. In Bleached goods, Shirtings and Nansookhs "to arrive" have attracted buyert. For Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed goods there is a moderate demand, at current rates. Locally-made goods are a dull market, with prices ruling in favour of buyers The clearances of Imported goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 3,000 packages; and of Locally-made, some 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—China buyers continue to operate froely, and a large business has been done. Spinners are firmer and backed by large forward contracts, obtain better rates. The clearances from the bazaar have been about 12,000 bales; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	to	Mule,	As.		to	
"	20s	"	"	3	1-2	"	3 2-8 per lb.
"	10s	"	"	3	1-2	"	4 11-16 "
"	12s	"	"	3	5-8	"	4 3-4 "
"	16s	"	"	4		"	4 13-16 "
"	20s	"	"	4	1-4	"	5 "
"	24s	"	"	4	3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	30s	"	"	6		"	6 1-2 "
"	40s	"	"	6		"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow Metal is Rs. 1 per cent. lower in price; Braziers' Copper and Swedish Bar Iron remain at Rs. 55-4-0 per cwt. and Rs. 54-8-0 per candy, respectivly.

COALS.—During the week there have been sales of "Merthyr Cardiff at Rs 18 1-2 per ton, for March shipment; and a line of "Muir's Navigation Bengal" was sold at Rs. 13 3-5 per ton for May, June, and July shipments. "Jardine's" from May to November, was done at Rs. 13 3-4 per ton. The market closes firm and advancing; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	
West "	Rs. 17 1-4 per ton, Rs. 17	per ton,
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 20 per ton, Rs. 18 3-4	per ton
Cardiff	Rs. 20 "	Rs. 18 3-4
Japan	Rs. 15 1-2 per ton, Rs. 14	per ton.
Singareni	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur Bengal	Rs. 15 1-4 "	Rs. 14 3-4 "
Muir's Navigation ...	Rs. 14 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Jardine's " ...	Rs. 14 "	Rs. 13 3-4 "
Seebpore	Rs. 14 3-4 "	Rs. 14 1-4 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In this staple a small busines has transpired during the week under review, and prices have been steady. Forwards quotations are given at Rs. 155 per candy for "Good" Broach, Rs. 133 for "Good" Rinowngger, and Rs. 123 for "Fully Good" Bengal. The market closes steady in tone.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission viz:—

	Per Candy, C. F.
Bengal, Fine ..... Rs	123—2 12 16d.
Do. Fully Good Do. ..... "	11—2 11 16d.
Do. Good Do. ..... "	114—2 14-32d.
Selected Do. ..... "	125—2 22-32d.
Do. Fully Good Do. ..... "	127—2 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good Do. ..... "	123—2 13-16d.
Oomras, Fully Good Do. ..... "	135—2 15-16d.
Dholleras, Fine ..... "	115—3 3-32d.
Do. Do. May ..... "	118—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good Do. ..... "	139—3d.
Do. Do. May ..... "	142—3 3-32d.
Do. Good May ..... "	138—3 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good Do. ..... "	147—3 3-16d.
Westerns Do. ..... "	138—3 1-16d.
Broach, Fine ..... "	140—3 11-32d.
Do Good March ..... "	138—3 5-16d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99.	Season. 1897-98.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	318,000	170,000
Barsee and Nogaar	41,000	33,000
Berar	405,500	178,500
Hingunghat	8,500	5,500
Dholleras	20,000	5,000
Broach	10,000	1,000
Bengals	130,000	80,000
Punjab and Sind	300	6,300
	941,300	501,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897 Bales.
For the week	97,324	61,061	48,721
From 1st Jan. to 23rd Feb.	612 0 2	341,750	356 355
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	15,083	2,645	100
From Jan. to 23rd Feb.	112 461	61,247	73,167
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta &c.&c.			
For the week	7,577	14,788	33,344
From 1st Jan. to 23rd Feb	89,894	55,339	101,731

WHEAT.—The market has been steady with a small enquiry. We quote:—

No. 1 Club Delhi	Rs. 4-6 per cent.	Forward.
Red Delhi	Rs. 4 3 do.	do.
Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 2-0 per candy	do.

SEEDS are quiet but steady. Prices are given this evening as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6- 3-0 per cent.	Forward.
Repessed Yel. Gazerat, Rs. 6- 0-0	do.	do.
Do. Cawnpore Rs. 5-10-0	do.	do.
Do. Red do. Rs. 5-13-0	do.	do.

The Comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as under.

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897 Cwts.
Wheat for the week	54,420	47,285	21,812
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Feb.	300,340	221,470	112,231
Linseed for the week	83,052	41,960	2,928
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Feb.	17,431	208,035	30,796
Rapeseed for the week ...	21,250	14,024	4,197
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Feb.	149,054	54,524	24,364
Gingelly seed for the week.	49,717	99,243	37,097
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Feb.	615,175	471,335	144,009

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1899 Cwts.	1898 Cwts.	1897 Cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	19,500	.....	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 23rd Feb	271,774	.....	811
Linseed for the week	20,048	71,43	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 23rd Feb	312,185	371,947	72,474
Rapeseed for the week.....	33,443	4,009	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 23rd Feb	228,545	134,048	49,122
Gingelly seed for the week...	21,522	.....	.....
Do. from 1st Jan to 23rd Feb	514,057	390,568	73,406

DIVINE SERVICE.

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT, FEBRUARY 26.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in B flat.
Hymns—354, 215 and 315.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay—Hymns 277, 23 and 287.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Lloyd in F.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 4, 322, 323 and 324.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 183, 91 and 254.
5 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 93, 224 and 95.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

10-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. A. Vanes, B. A. of Bangalore
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)

9-30 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
6 p.m.—Mr. C. D. Green.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Mr. Pringle, Secy. Y. M. C. A.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

8 a.m.—Morning Service—Hymns 279. Ps. 145 1-6 tune 91. Hymns 234 and 262.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 100 tune 30. Hymns 132 129 and 413.

FORT CHAPEL (CATHOLIC.)
Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon (The Tolerance of the Catholic Church) by Father Heose, S.J., Benediction.
During the week daily Holy Mass at 6, 7 and 7-30 a.m.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 321, 234 and 64. Psalm 34 chant 235.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 86, 182 and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. R. S. Spomer.—Hymns 91, 218 and 277.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.
Offertory for the Indo-British Institution.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Bisoc.
10 a.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 173, 182 and 203.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 256, 259 and 30.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

11 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion by Rev. T. Davis—Hymns 91 and 313.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 94, 193 and 24.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.

10 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

930—Smetham B and N—Meherbai and another vs Manockbai and others—Ardesair H and D
937—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Ludha Doosa and another.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

12798-98—Heerabai vs Dinbai.
385-171-98—Muljee and R—Kessowjee Devkaran and others vs Bohra Hassan-lly Meola Hakimji.
13919-98—K J Mantri—Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Suleman vs Raghunath Mukund.

Appeals.

977-10-97—Smetham B and N—Navarybai widow vs Ratonjee Jamsetjee Dubash and others—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

617-98—Edgelow G and S—Alibhoy Adamjee vs Burjorjee Framjee Commissariatwalla—Smetham B and N.
83-97—Ardesar H and D—Dorabjee Cooverjee Doctor vs Dhunbaljee Jasardhan and A.
619-97—Ardesar H and D—Dinshaw Jeewanjee Patel vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Masani—Pestonjee R and K
572-98—Thanedeen C and H—Assur Veerjee vs Damodar Soonderdas—Wadia and G.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Short Causes.

276-93—Sorabji and J—Husraj Ganeji vs Thacker Nanee Valjee and others—Trabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

674-98—Shamrao P—Ambaram Bhugwandas and another vs Dewchand Lalloobhoy and others—Manauklal D and J
53-98—Framji and D—Nawab Mohomed Kawal Khan vs Chandulal Khooshalji and another—Tyabjee D and Co

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Entries for races to be sailed to-day.

Yachts Handicap Race, in combination with 3rd race for the Challenge Cup.—Start at 2-p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr S S Guard
Janetta	Officers, R K
Stella	Col H W Bd I M S
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Kismet	Mr W F Symonds
Mansikh	Officers R A

Course No. 1, viz. from Committee vessel round Scott Karanja Buoy, round Sunk and back to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Twice round. Length o course 15-2 miles.

Ship's boats Handicap race—Start at 3 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
H M S Magdala's 1st Cutter	Mr G B Hazell
Do 2nd do	Mr W Wottlegham
H M S Pomaverin's Cutter	Mr A Robinson
P & O S N Clyd 's Cutter	Officers, s S C y'o
H M S Magdala's Gully	Capt H L Frost, R N
H M S Pinafore's Cutter	Mr G Cleal

Course No. 2, viz., from Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Tucker Beacon, leaving them to port, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and back to Committee vessel. Length of course 6-3 miles.

Tomtit class race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards
Mist	Mr J B K Macbeth
Midget	Officers R A
Tai	Mr W Murray
Lorna	Mr M P Baird

Course No. 3, viz., same as above.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay during the week ending 23rd February:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Bandikui	Robinson General Office
Coonoor	H. Rose Esq G I P Railway
Zurich	Golf Club H.
Satara Road	Mahadu Bhikroo Dana Bunder Bath Tank
Karachi City	Saleh Bin Rahim Yakudi care of Asa Road Mosque
Jeppore	Mogul Ullagey Khanery

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

TALEYARKHAN—February 21, at Marine Lines, near the Station, Manekbai, wife of Manekshah Kawasjah Taleyarkhan, Deputy Accountant, Bombay Municipality, aged 50 years. Funeral this (Saturday) morning at 7 o'clock.

CUMMINGS—February 15, at Bombay, Adeline Beatrice, the dearly beloved wife of James Cummings, Bombay Municipality, and eldest daughter of George Mogg II, of Kolhapur, deeply and very deeply missed by her sorrowing husband, parents, brothers and sisters, but the Lord has taken her.

Where eyes awake, for whose dear sake
Our own with tears grow dim,
And faint accords of dying words
Are changed for heaven's sweet hymn.

Oh, there at last, life's trials past,
We'll meet our loved once more.
Whose feet have trod the path to God—
Not lost, but gone before.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

D'ROZARIO—February 15, at Madras, the wife of Mr A J D'Rozario, formerly Superintendent of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Ootacamund, of a son.

SPINKS—February 16, at Jullundur, the wife of C W F Spinks, S Sergeant, Commissariat-Transport Department, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

AFTER an interval of eight years from the issue of the first volume of Mr. Parker's Life of "Sir Robert Peel from his Private Papers" (Murray, London) the second and the third volumes see the light, and conclude an apparently very arduous undertaking. Lord Rowton, to whom was entrusted the analogous task with the papers of Lord Beaconsfield, has not as yet given even the first chapter to the expectant public. Certain incidents set forth in these volumes, which place Disraeli's relations to Sir Robert Peel in a very trying light, will quicken the curiosity of the students of political life as to whether Lord Rowton will be able to put a different complexion on the matters referred to. On the other hand one of the papers quoted, though not written by or to Sir Robert Peel will go to rehabilitate the reputation for political sagacity and foresight of Lord Ellenborough, who was not generally considered to be endued with much of either; yet to him and not to Lord Beaconsfield must be assigned the honour of having first discerned the expediency and even the political necessity of (1) annexing the Punjab, Peshawar, and Kashmir; (2) of the assumption of the Imperial title by the Queen; (3) the ultimate annexation of Egypt; (4) realising the possibility of a Mutiny of the Native Army. The Viceroy who could put together in twenty lines his forecast on four such subjects, years before anyone else gave them a moment's thought, was something more than a theatrical mountebank. The passage occurs in a letter to Sir Henry Harding in April 844. After referring to what he could accomplish with 40,000 men and a good General, Lord Ellenborough continued:—"Does not this excite your ambition? It would be an operation of two years, which would require the most dexterous political management as well as military, but which, well managed, should give us the Punjab, Kashmere, and Peshawur—that is, everything within the mountains; and it should be terminated in order to secure the whole, by the assumption of the Imperial title by the Queen. Without that there is nothing secure. We must give a national position to the Chiefs of India, who will all be ennobled in their own opinion by becoming the feudatories of the Empire. There would then be something intelligible in our position here. As it is all is confusion. I think that you will at once see that, supposing this operation of two years to be successfully completed, we have under our foot, whenever the state of Europe may permit us to take it, that country which has ever been the ultimate object of my desires, but of which I hardly dare to whisper the name—Egypt. I dread mutiny more than war—I dread nothing but mutiny in India." In five years the Punjab, with Peshawar, was annexed; in thirteen the mutiny more than justified the provident fear with which its possibility was anticipated; in thirty-three the Queen assumed the Imperial title and was proclaimed Empress of India, the Chiefs of India becoming Feudatories of the Empire; in thirty-eight the absorption of Egypt began and is now almost complete. Kashmir was united with India in the bonds of affection long since, and is now about to be connected with it by a railway, for which the capital is being raised.

These volumes do not impute any similar prescience to the second Sir Robert Peel, who throughout his career seemed destined to be the advocate of lost causes until it became a public duty of the greatest urgency to give them the "coup de grace," lest worse might befall. It was this unhappy fate which gave Benjamin Disraeli an opportunity, of which he availed himself to the full, to discredit his former political leader, whom he had flattered with Oriental effusion in the hope of obtaining office. Unquestionably Peel had identified himself more perhaps than any contemporary statesman with the policy of resistance to the two measures that most aggitated the country in the first half of the century—Catholic Emancipation and the Repeal of the Corn Laws. As Minister of the Crown he had enforced the existing laws with the greatest rigour, and was absolutely pledged to oppose measures which he pronounced to be fatal to the interests and prosperity of the Empire. Yet without any interval of time or any announcement of a change of view he wheeled round and carried through the measures he had spent the best part of his life in denouncing. On each occasion he was executed by his betrayed followers as a traitor and a Judas. The papers now published show that in each case his conversion was not due to want of principle, or to mere tergiversation. In each case it was borne in upon him by the force of events, that the position he occupied had become untenable and the only alternative to civil war or revolution was compliance with demands which he had so long and so obstinately resisted. He was unquestionably deficient in political foresight. But when he found that the ship of State was going straight upon the rocks he changed her course with a suddenness that threw the crew off their feet. His Parliamentary talent and personal prestige made him indispensable to the Tories after the enclusion of the Emancipation Act. Under his skilful guidance, re-baptised as Conservatives, they gradually recovered a majority, and in 1841 he was in a position again to take office. By that time the first passionate resentment at the great betrayal of the Protestant interest in 1829 had cooled down. Mr. Disraeli certainly had never shared it. He felt no resentment against a Minister who had advanced with the times, especially when he expected to obtain office under him. Being disappointed in that expectation, he assailed Peel with the fiercest invectives, and imputed to him the meanest motives:—"For forty years he had traded on the ideas and intelligence of others. His life had been one vast Appropriation Clause. From the days of the Conqueror there was no statesman who had committed political petty larceny on so great a scale. Yet he had told the House he did not feel humiliated! It was impossible to know what were the feelings of others. Feeling depended upon temperament, upon organization of the animal that feels!" To that indictment Peel replied with a moderation which was quite thrown away upon Disraeli:—"Of the hon. member for Shrewsbury (Disraeli) I will only say, that if after reviewing the whole of my public life previously to my accession to office in 1841—if he then entertained the opinion of me which he now professes, it is surprising that he should have been ready, as I think he was, to unite his fortunes with mine in office, implying the strongest proof which any public man can give of confidence in the honour and integrity of a Minister of the Crown!" With a courage that is amazing, when we read the letters now published, Disraeli virtually gave the lie to Peel:—"I can assure the House that nothing of the kind occurred. I can say that I never asked a favour of the Government, not even one of those mechanical things which persons are obliged to ask. With respect to my being a solicitor for office, it is entirely unfounded!" Not more surprising was the absolute silence of Sir Robert Peel under this imputation, while he had in his possession Disraeli's letter, in which he wrote:—"I am not going to trouble you with claims similar to those with which you must be wearied. I will not say that I have fought since 1834 four contests for your party, that I have expended great sums, have exerted my intelligence to the utmost for the propagation of your policy, and have that position in life which can command a costly seat. But there is one peculiarity in my case on which I cannot be silent. I have had to struggle against a storm of political hate and malice, which few men ever experienced from the moment, at the instigation of a member of your Cabinet, I enrolled myself under your banner, and I have only been sustained under these trials by the conviction that the day would come when the foremost man of this country would publicly testify that he had some respect for my ability and my charactor. I confess to be unrecognised at this moment by you appears

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The funeral of the late President Faure, to-day, in Paris was an impressive ceremony, and was orderly throughout.

President Loubet met with an excellent reception.

A demonstration was made in the evening outside the office of the "Libre Parole," which resulted in a row and led to the arrest of Deputy Millevoye and others.

THE AFFRAY AT TALIENWAN.

THE CHINESE VERSION.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Brodrick stated that the Chinese version of the collision with Russian troops at Talienwan was to the effect that a deputation of Chinese peasants asked for a reduction of the land-tax, when the Cossacks fired upon the crowd.

THE RECENT CRISIS IN MUSCAT.

SPECIAL OBLIGATION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton confirmed the news of the cancelling of the Muscat concession to France, and said that apart from the Treaty of 1862 Oman was under a special obligation to Great Britain respecting the alienation of territory.

The Imperial Government, his Lordship added, had been throughout this question in close communication with the Indian Government.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

NEW SCHEME.

Mr. Balfour has introduced in the House of Commons a Bill for dividing London into areas for the purpose of local Government.

The city is not touched under the new scheme.

FRENCH DEPUTIES ARRESTED.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

M. M. Deroulede and Habert, members of the Chamber of Deputies, were arrested in Paris, yesterday evening.

The former stopped General Roget whilst riding home from the funeral of the late President Faure, and summoned him in a loud voice to march to the Elysee.

THE ALLEGED EXCESSES IN THE SOUDAN.

Numerous questions having been asked in the House of Commons as to the disposal of the Mahdi's remains, Mr. Brodrick has replied that he has asked for a full cabled report on the subject.

THE FAILURE OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The Canadian papers bitterly resent the American attitude in the recent negotiations and demand tariff reprisals.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

The counsing match for the Waterloo Cup resulted in Blackfary beating Lapal.

THE POONA MURDERS.

BALKRISHNA BEFORE THE COURT.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 24.

The hearing of the case against Balkrishna was resumed to-day.

Ramjee Pandu Chief Constable give evidence He deposed to going to Kishinath Loade's house in Sadashiv Pet on the 20th September and got information from Damodher and a number of weapons in the presence of Mr Kennedy and a Panch. Witness selected a number of swords, seven sword sticks, a couple of arrows and pistols, one dagger and some belts. They were dragged out by him; also two Martini rifles a sword and bayonet. They were in a bundle These weapons had been produced in the Sessions in Damodher's trial. The rifles and bayonet had been returned to the Commandant of the 14th Bombay infantry after the case as he had asked for them. Acting on information given Damodher went to Chapekar's house and searched. This was on the 1st October 1897. He identified articles found by him on that occasion, namely a photograph of Damodher dressed as a European cavalry soldier; the biography of Damodher, an axe, a couple of gunbarrels bamboos, etc. He went again to Hashiaapanth's house which he searched, discovering five draft letters to the Commander-in-Chief, a bit of bath brick, a couple of slings, a red cap and a few sundries. He also gave Murhar Narayen Natu, a draftsman, instructions to prepare a plan. Witness at this time did not know where Balkrishna and Wasudeo were though he knew in September that they were in Bombay. A notification giving the description of the missing men had been sent to various places. He went to look for him in July 1898. He first heard of Wasudeo and on the 16th Wasudeo made a statement before the Magistrate and he got authentic tidings of Balkrishna on the 24th December. On 4th February Balkrishna made a statement and went to Erandore Hill. He saw the Babul tree which had two pellets in it. He was there shown a place in the jungle which is uninhabited. Pellets were found embedded in the trunk. Prisoners asked no questions.

Dhondu Narain Ghoray Brahmin living at Bhanburia said he knew Chapekar and lived there near them. The family was in Poona on 22nd June and left on the 24th. After that he occupied Balkrishna's room and remained there till October. Damodher had a separate room.

Accused asked no questions.

Shaik Ibrahim Shaikh Rahman, postman, gave evidence, and said two Brahmans made inquiries of him about Mr. Rand. This was about two months after the Jubilee. Witness here identified Balkrishna. Prisoners asked no question.

Miss Edith D'Costa, a school girl, belonging to St. Mary's School, in her examination by Mr. Nicholson, said that she remembered the 22nd June, the day before the girls had a picnic near Ganeshkind. There was a canal. Some girls were paddling in the water. She was one of them. Near the yellow Bungalow two Brahmins came there. One of them spoke in broken English. Witness here identified Balkrishna as one of the men she referred to, and she said she saw him in Hyderabad during last Christmas. She remembered him at once. She saw him in Mr. Stephenson's bungalow, and when she went to see him she noticed he had grown a small beard, and when she saw him in the canal he looked just as he did then in Court.

Wasudeo asked: Did you see any more people?—No.

Which of the two spoke?—I think it was the other man and not the man now in Court,

Hari Ghenu, malee, living at Crondowne, said he was possessing a license and kept powder and shot. He had seen accused Balkrishna and Ranade before they came to the garden with one Damodher after sunset. They remained till night. He kept powder and shot suspended to a post in the hut. Three Brahmins slept in this hut. The next day he found powder and shot had been removed. He asked accused about the deficiency, when he said he knew nothing about it. He did not see Brahmins go away. Accused asked no

...gwan, sweeper in the Sassoon Hospital, ...e regarding the arrival of the bodies of ...d and Ayerst.

...ohideen Banoo, butler to Lieutenant Molloy ... Cavalry, said he was butler to Lieut. ... June 1897. He remembered the Jubilee ... There was a levee at the Council Hall, and ...master went there. His master left later for ... reception at Government House. He went in full dress, with the Memsahib. He knew the driver of the ghari they was hired. He remembered the trial of Damodher, at which witness and Appa gave evidence. He did not see his master alive again The Memsahib did not return home that night; she was taken to Captain Brandreth's house. He went to the Sahib's funeral next day. He was paid off by the Commissary-General Sahib a few days later.

Further hearing is adjourned till Monday.

The case against Wasudeo, Ranade and Sathe for murdering the Dravide will be heard in the Sessions Court on the 2nd March.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

SEGREGATION, DISINFECTION, AND SURVEILLANCE THE BEST TREATMENT.

The Plague Commission re-assembled, this morning, at the Council Hall.

Surgeon-Major Reade, Chief Plague Authority, gave evidence chiefly as to the second epidemic, which rose from imported cases from Kirkee. The total mortality was 3,623 deaths. Plague lasted from September to February. The chief measures in the second epidemic were to rely more on the help of the people, and this lessened the plague restrictions. The volunteer system under Colonel Creagh was inaugurated with a spirit of conciliation, with the result that it inspired more confidence in the people, who gave early information in plague cases. The help in the present spread of evacuation was valuable. Certain cases occurred in crowded places, but he did not believe in houses that were once evacuated. The present outbreak in Poona was confined to a hundred square yards of crowded neighbourhood. He believed the infection rose in most cases from contact. The chief cause of infection lay in mud floors and articles belonging to persons attacked with plague. He had no experience of rats carrying the disease. Witness did not believe in recrudescence because they would have had plague again in Poona months ago. He believed reinfection was the cause of revival. So far he believed the measures adopted in Poona—segregation, disinfection, and surveillance—represented the best treatment for diminishing plague.

Surgeon-Captain Morgan, who has been engaged for plague work for two years, said regards plague corpse inspection he considered it was quite impossible to determine the cause of death in a majority of cases by an external examination of the corpse. Plague deaths do occur with no objective signs; and in these cases he would be guided by the history of the illness. Suspicion was always aroused in the case of a well nourished corpse, with the history of a short period of illness prior to death. Plague has been diagonosed in several of these suspicious cases only after a bacteriological examination, which he considers is the only means of accurately determining whether death resulted from plague or not. In cases where there are no actual signs of plague, at the post-mortem were discovered several glandular enlargements, accompanied by fever, which he did not consider to be plague. During the plague epidemic in Poona Cantonment his attention was directed to the symptom which Europeans suffered from whilst working amongst plague patients, namely, neuralgic pains in glandular regions with tenderness in the glands. He had frequently experienced these pains, sometimes after examining a plague patient. He still does so. After seeing plague patients several officers and men employed on plague duty in the Cantonment admitted that they frequently suffered from the same symptom, but he was not aware of any case amongst soldiers requiring hospital treatment.

The Commission has finished its sittings, and goes to-morrow to Satara.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Nine cases and eight deaths were recorded in the city to-day, the Rawiwar, Budhwar and Sadashiv Peths being responsible for three each. The total mortality was twenty. In the Hospital 30 are remaining under treatment. In the Districts seven cases and five deaths were reported.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Brigadier-General Sprague, C. B., R.A., on vacating the appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, is permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Colonel Badgley, R. E., having been ordered to proceed at once to Lucknow to take over Presidency and Oudh Circle, Military Works, the following moves and transfers are ordered:—Major Jones, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Military Works, to hand over executive charge of the Division to Lieutenant Farwell, R. E., after which he will proceed to Poona and relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Badgley, and take over the executive charge of the Poona Military Works Division. Captain Kemp, R. E., is transferred from Kamptee Sub-division, Military Works, to the charge of Mhow Division, Military Works, temporarily Lieutenant Scott, R. E., transferred from Mhow Division, Military Works, to Kamptee Sub-Division, Military Works, temporarily.

Officers Commanding Regiments, British and Native, should be careful to submit their claims for good shooting prizes to the Military Accounts Department within the current financial year ending 31st March.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary-Lieutenant Pallin, in charge of the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Neemuch, is directed to proceed to Saharanpur and report himself for duty at the Remount Depot on the 1st March. Veterinary-Lieutenant Moore, on arrival from England, posted for duty to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Neemuch.

Bombay Command Order dated 27th January, as far as it refers to Veterinary Lieutenant Dawson is cancelled.

It is notified that the Field Sketching portion of (c) (d) and (g) Examination, which commences at Poona on the 30th July next, will take place on the 1st idem.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant Calvert, 20th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Doveton, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; Honorary Captain Ezechiel, Commissariat Transport Department; and Assistant Surgeon Dady, Subordinate Medical Department.

Under instructions received from the Army Headquarters, India, it is intimated that Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, on promotion to that Rank, has been posted to the Indian Establishment, and ordered to proceed to Quetta to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

The undermentioned officers are directed to report themselves on the 1st March to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command, Poona, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction for the appointment of Acting Paymaster:—Lieutenant Welden, Royal Scots; Lieutenant Ternan, East Kent Regiment; and Lieutenant Robinson, Shropshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain Pillow, Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry for one year pension service fifteenth year commenced 7th February; Lieutenant Anderson, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, for one year pension service 6th year commenced 31st January; and Lieutenant Stewart, Wing Officer, 16th Bombay infantry, for 6 months (pension service 7th year commenced 28th September. Lieutenant McPherson, I. M. S., held the officiating Medical charge of the 22nd Bombay Infantry from 29th October to 24th November, both days inclusive.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that Lieutenant Buzzard, R. A., on resignation of his appointment as Aid de Camp to the High Commission and Commander-in-Chief in Cyprus, has been posted to No. 18 Company Western Division. Royal Artillery, and placed under orders to embark for India to join the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned officers, on arrival from England, are posted as follows:—To Mhow District—Lieutenants Martin and Carrott and Lieutenant Ross to Poona District.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—20th Hussars—Lieutenant James, 10 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Captain Massy, No. 18 Company, Western Division, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India, Royal Fusiliers—Second Lieutenant Fisher, 6 months, on medical certificate out of India. Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Walker, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 12 months, on private affairs. Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Halliday, 2nd Section Sub-Marine Mining Company, one year, on private affairs, out of India.

Extension—Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Buist from 26th January to 25th March, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of leave. 7th Bombay Lancers—Captain Vincent, 5 days, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India. Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary-Captain Broadbelt, 3 months, on private affairs, out of India.

THE REPORTED PLAGUE RESTRICTIONS AGAINST CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The facts regarding the reported imposition of plague restrictions against Calcutta are as follows:—Up to yesterday such restrictions had been imposed in the ports of Aden, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi; also in Egypt, but not elsewhere. The reason given for their imposition is that some of the few cases which lately occurred in Calcutta and which up to about a week ago were all returned as only suspected, have now begun to be reported as true plague. The number of these cases, however, has been very limited, the total up to to-day not having been more than a dozen.

REQUIEM MASS IN MEMORY OF THE LATE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

AN OFFICIAL FUNCTION.

The solemn Requiem Mass to be celebrated at St. Thomas' Church here, to-morrow, in memory of the late Monsieur Faure, will be an official function, Government officers attending in full dress.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

The Revenue receipts to the end of January were three crores and 23 lakhs better than at the same date last year.

IRRIGATION IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES

The Government review of irrigation in North West-Provinces last year is published, showing the largest receipts on record exceeding those of the previous year by fifteen lakhs. The names of Colonel Corbett and Mr. Marsh are specially mentioned for good service.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Captain Cotterill, West Surrey Regiment, is posted to Bombay for plague duty.

The Reverend J. Mathew, Church of Scotland, is posted for military duty.

Foreign Department.—The appointment of Hussy Bey as acting Turkish Consul General at Bombay during the absence of Kadri Bey is recognised.

Military Department.—Second Lieutenant Hughes, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and Lieutenant Tatum, 9th Bombay Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Retirement from the 20th March of Lieutenant Colonel R. A. K. Holmes, and from 2nd April of Colonel D. O. C. Raye, both of the I.M.S., is notified; Lieutenant Powell resigns his Coumission in B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant Evans becomes Captain, Hyderabad Volunteers Rifles, vice Andrews, deceased.

Veterinary-Colonel Thomson, Director, Army Veterinary Department, proceeds home on eight months leave.

THE RECENT FIRE.

THEFT BY POLICEMEN.

RANGOON, FEB 24.

The District Superintendent Rangoon Police to-day searched one of the hanas in the town and found in the boxes of eight policemen miscellaneous quantity of goods stolen from Messrs. Cowie during or after the recent fire. Besides these articles, one man had in his box nine notes for Rs. 100 each and small notes for Rs. 100.

The men will all be sent for trial.

SECUNDERABAD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 24.

A magnificent match was witnessed to-day, between the 19th Hussars and the Royal Warwicks in the Secunderabad Football Tournament and the excitement among the spectators was intense. The Hussars finally won by one goal to nil.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sugars quiet.

Good Bhowsuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cents. Consols 111 5-16
3 per cent. Reduced 100 7-8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 97 3-8
Bar Silver 27 7-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £24,100,024; Increase £200; Other Deposits £15,200,000; Increase £1,700,000; Other Deposits £38,300,000; Decrease £800,000; Other Securities £33,060,000; Increase £700,000; Notes and Gold £24,000,000; Increase £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

MISS MANNING'S LECTURE.

On Thursday afternoon, at Lady Cowasji Jehangier's residence, on Breach Candy, several members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association assembled to hear Miss Manning lecture. Lady Jehangier introduced the lecturer and Miss Manning at once disclaimed any intention of giving a solemn lecture to the audience. She simply desired to tell them a little about her recent tour in India and the pleasure it had given her to meet with kindness, sympathy and marked signs of progress among the people wherever she tarried on her way. Ten years ago, she had visited India when everything had the charm of novelty, and she had feared in coming a second time that perhaps that charm would have vanished. On the contrary, it was still as strong, but now she felt a closer interest in the people, she felt she got deeper into the heart of things. Miss Manning's tour took her from Bombay to Surat, where Dr. Rakhmabai, who is working successfully in a Dufferin Hospital and Dispensary, was her hostess and where she met many interesting natives and paid a visit to a mulla and his family. There she met another lady Doctor, Mrs. Murzban. From Surat Miss Manning went on to Ahmedabad and was the guest of Dr. Miss Kapadia, who is also doing good medical work. The hospital there was founded by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and is now flourishing. There Miss Manning observed that the ladies of Ahmedabad took an interest in much that was improving. They attended in considerable numbers lectures on the higher education of women. The Municipal schools though well attended struck her as being very poorly housed. In fact, the buildings were totally unfit for boys' schools. At Allahabad Miss Manning's hostess was Miss Cornelia Sorabji, who is now practising as a Vakil in the Courts there. Miss Manning made an interesting sketch of two very necessary members of society, the legal munshi and the 85-year-old cook. Schools abound in Allahabad, and Miss Manning visited many of them, being especially pleased with a purdah school. Calcutta was the next stopping-place. There numerous institutions were visited, Miss Manning galvanising into activity the local Branch of the N. I. A. which was nearly moribund. Two successive secretaries had died, and the members of the Association had become indifferent. Miss Manning had the honour of an interview with Lady Curzon, who graciously consented to be Patroness. A successful college at Calcutta is presided over by Miss Ghose, M.A. Here B.A.'s and M.A.'s in abundance are turned out. A Deaf and Dumb School also interested Miss Manning, which ranks only second in India to the Bombay school. A strict Hindu school, to which the visitor was only admitted on taking off her shoes, is on the old orthodox lines, not modern in any way, but nevertheless a useful institution. Miss Manning said farewell to her hosts, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Lloyd, in Calcutta, and journeyed for days and nights to Madras, where she was Miss Brander's guest, and where unfortunately she had to appear every morning for ten days at a police station to prove her freedom from plague. The normal schools and other educational institutions pleased Miss Manning immensely, filled as they were with bright intelligent children; the Primary schools seemed to her better than elsewhere, though the schools for higher education are not so good. Hyderabad was next visited, and Poona, where Miss Manning much approved of the Girls' High School, and other institutions. On her return to England she will give at the Training College in Cambridge an account of her visit to India and of what she has seen of the progress in Indian girls' education. Miss Manning concluded by inviting any member of the N. I. A. who should visit England to come to see her or apply for information which she would be always glad to give. She referred to the penny postage now between England and India, and hoped it would increase the number of her Indian correspondents. Miss Manning leaves by the mail of to-day, carrying with her the most delightful memories of her visit to India.

A vote of thanks to Miss Manning for her interesting lecture, and another to Lady Jehangier for kindly lending her house on the occasion, closed the proceedings, Miss Manning and her audience adjourned to the verandah for tea and refreshments and a friendly chat before separating.

THE RACQUET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Racquet Championship was played yesterday afternoon on their Cage. Greig defeated Mr. Bond in the final.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

THE AGE OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

I have to thank the "Daily Chronicle" for a recent lucid exposition of the New Inebriates Act. What is it going to do? Well, the main point is that the habitual drunkard is to be treated as a patient, instead of a criminal. This seems a wise decision. Will it be carried out? There are hundreds of unfortunates now in prison who have committed the crimes for which they are confined in a state of drunkenness. It used to be the law that drunkenness was no excuse. It will never be advanced, I hope, that drunkenness excuses all offences. We want powers to take the habitual drunkard, the man or woman who is afflicted with this horrible disease, who makes his home insupportable and brings shame and disgrace on his own people, as well as himself, and to lock him up. There are homes already where inebriates can go for a time—but of their own free will. We want to take a further step, and to lock up all confirmed inebriates, whether they like it or not, just as lunatics are locked up by medical certificates. It seems, so far as I understand the analysis of the Bill, that the magistrate has power to deal only with those inebriates who commit crimes and this is only a first step.

But there is another and a very important point. An Inebriate's Home must not be regarded as a Prison, but as a Hospital. Now, as the "Daily Chronicle" points out very justly, the Regulations proposed are precisely those that do belong to a Prison, where one is punished and degraded, and not to a Hospital, where one is treated as a sick friend. For instance, in a Prison the diet is poor and barely enough. In a Hospital the food is good, solid, and substantial. Such generous diet is always recommended as offering the chief ground work of possible resistance to the alcoholic craving. What does the wisdom of the Home Office propose? A breakfast of cocoa, bread, and butter; for dinner, meat only three times a week; in the afternoon, tea and bread and butter; for supper, nothing. One can imagine the unhappy patient at night, ill-fed, ill-nourished, hungry, falling into tortures of craving and yearning after the drink that formerly brought him momentary relief. Imagine rows of cells, streets of cells, every one with its miserable occupant, every one haunted, worse than any cell of mediæval recluse, with demons of rage and pain and unsatisfied cravings, and with visions of the unattainable bottle! Dear me! what terrible things are done in the name of Justice and her sister Mercy! The former is blind, she cannot see; the latter turns away her face and sinks fainting to the ground; while these wretches clutch the bars of their doors and moan in their misery!

There is another unfortunate for whom I would fain say a word, albeit an unregarded word. From time to time in my pilgrimage about the streets of this city I have come across the man who can't help it. He really cannot help it. He was born so. It is pathetic. Something is wrong in his constitution; it makes him turn naturally to the lower paths. It draws him irresistibly to the easier way. Sometimes he is born a gentleman. In his school days this unlucky twist seizes him, and leads him to join the set which has the worst reputation and the worst form; when he is not a gentleman his natural companions are the Hooligans, the terrors of the street the modern highwaymen. In either case, the distinctive characteristic of the unfortunate patient is that his one rule of life is to take the easier way. Of course, therefore, he does no work. If he is a gentleman, he goes down, down, down, and he finishes no one knows how. If he belongs to the working class he also goes down, and presently becomes known to the police. Of such an one I read the other day in the Journal of the Charity Organisation Society. I seem to know the poor wretch quite well. He had run through all his money in drink and dissipation, and then had another fortune bequeathed to him. He would do the same again. He knew better than anyone could tell him how bad he was, and that he had lost all power of reclaiming himself. He could see no chance of any life but a vagrant life so long as he could keep going; after that the workhouse and then death. He admitted that he was well educated and had had good in him. The only possibility for him now was impracticable. If somebody who would not let him go would take him in hand and make him steady, so he would be useful and straight so long as the strict charge lasted, but directly he was left to himself again he would go to the bad. In such a case—there are many by the hundred thousand—would it not be best to keep this person in an Incurable Hospital? He should be maintained in comfort: he should be allowed to associate with other patients; he should not be made to live on skilly, but should enjoy certain comforts, including tobacco, but he should never be allowed outside the gates. Visitors would be received within the hospital ladies would come to read with those who were sick there should be no reproaches, no infamy, no suffering, but there should be no chance of temptation, no power of return, of committing crime, or of sinking lower. It would be a continual purgatory, no doubt, but we know the intention and the end of purgatory.

The present is the age of the philanthropist. He is "in" and nobody listens to the man at the other end—the kind santhrope. He, of course, though he at the present has no reserves silences, except for the occasional gibe. You may know him by his invariable rule of attributing the worst motive, expecting the worst line of action, and, in all times of doubt, suggesting the basest and most unworthy course. He has no enthusiasms, he expects nothing but deterioration and decay, he scoffs at all efforts. This is the common kind. But I made the acquaintance once of a misanthrope of a somewhat unusual type. He was quite old, he was very cheerful, and he always went about accompanied by a manservant. The place was the seaside, and I made the old gentleman's acquaintance by sitting beside him on a bench provided on the esplanade. One day he began to talk about himself, and his confession or apology was something as follows, but much longer, and more wandering: "I have always," he said, "rejoiced at being rich. A rich man can do so much good, so very much. He can enjoy himself in a way not possible to poor men. For example: I had a nephew, once who was an impostor in art, and had expectations from me, so that he did not dare to disobey me. What did I do? I went to sales and bought mast ers—sham masters—and gave them to him and made him hang them in his chambers, with the design of his friends. I believe he hanged himself afterwards." Here the man whispered something. "Oh! It was the other man who did that. This one went into Bedlam. Then, again, for the men who hate each other. It is only the rich man who can ask them all to dine together—together, you know—the men who hate each other. And then to encourage them, like Julian the Apostate with the Bishops and Fathers—oh!—till they all go mad! Then, again, see what a rich man can do to encourage instead of checking natural inclinations. There was my nephew Teddy—eh?"—another whisper from the man—"Oh, yes, he was the one who hanged himself. Teddy gambled. Well, I helped him. I thought that the sooner he was through with his estate and comfortably ruined the better, so I lent him money on security. It was a Christian act. Instead of becoming a burden to his family, Teddy, as soon as he had finished his own money and his mother's money and his sisters' money when the hour from local sunset had not expired, although the same phenomenon had occurred long enough before at Greenwich to make the riders guilty, had they been at Greenwich, instead of where they actually were. The absurdity of this is most apparent in high latitudes and at the greatest western longitude attainable in this country, for darkness in some parts does not begin until 30 to 50 minutes after Greenwich has become confounded. Yet magistrates had started fining men, on the assumption that not only Greenwich time, but Greenwich sunset were to be observed as a uniform everywhere. The Q. B. C. took a clear case which happened at Bristol, to the High Court, and obtained a decision that the magistrates were wrong, and that their ten-year-old law, backed indeed by common sense, was also valid in law.

The Road Records Association has celebrated its tenth birthday by holding a feast in the usual manner of celebrations, being the first social function ever organised by that body, whose workshas been the authentication of genuine road performances when claimed as the best on record and whose work also has been so well performed, that during the whole existence none of its decisions have ever been challenged. There was a most remarkable gathering of past and present record breakers and exponents of speed. Among the veterans were the chairman Mr. A. J. Wilson, Chas. K. Lilley who won the first safety 21 years ago, and such men as S. F. Edge, J. E. L. Bates, P. C. Wilson E. Dangerfield, C. A. Smith, F. W. Shorland, M. A., Holbein, F. T. Sidlake, whose names as conjurers on the saddle are quite a spell, and the latter day professors of the art of speeding were well represented by such men as A. A. Chase, A. E. Walters, F. R. Goodwin, A. F. Insley, E. Gould, and many others who have at one time or other achieved record honours. It was a notable gathering of men who have ridden their hardest, who have at some time or other, even if only for a brief moment, stood at the very zenith in their own particular line, and there was not a single man among them who shewed the least appearance of that ill-health and early decay which a certain section of the medical fraternity is so fond of predicting and prescribing for, among furious cyclists.

A story has been going the rounds, with all the assurance that the authority of a well-known cycling journal can invest it with, to the effect that cyclists who punctured near Sandringham had a little while back, appealed to a passer by, also a cyclist, for the loan of his inflater, and the two strangers chatted awhile on absorbing questions of tyres, and the facility with which punctures be repaired. The job ended, the improvident pumpless man thanked his good Samaritan friend and suggested they might renew acquaintance later in London and handed his card. He got it back the next morning bearing the legend, "The Prince of Wales," for it was he who was the benefactor. The story sounds well, but for the fact that it is hardly likely the Prince would be riding without an escort somewhere near, especially as he is quite a novice at bicycle riding, and also that the stranger would have in all probability recognized the Prince without the presentation of a card. "Bon travato" is all that one can say.

A cunningly contrived and cleverly made piece of apparatus called the viagraph has been devised by a Belfast inventor, Mr. J. Brown, to record automatically the roughness of the surface of a road and thus obtain indicator diagrams, useful to compare one road with another, and to exhibit in a convincing manner the vileness of bad ones. The instrument is like a double-edged skate on a long flat ridged base which is drawn along the road. Between the ridges is a little toothed wheel which rotates on the road as the "skate" is drawn along. This wheel also rises and falls as it goes over any irregularities in the road, and its rising and falling moves a lever to the other end of which a pencil is fixed. The wheel also gears to a roll of paper, so that the moving pencil and the moving paper between them determine a curve which graphically exhibits the roughness of the road. The up and down movement is given exactly, and the travel is reduced, so that the diagrams distort the undulations so as to present them more clearly to the eye. The diagram from a really rough road is a series of steep ups and downs, and illustrates the fact that a rough road is really equivalent to to a hilly one and therefore waste ful of driving power. The inventor had in view the improvement of existing roads when using as a testing instrument, and for comparison had diagrams taken of typical English roads as well showing a far greater smoothness, and by this means he hopes to goad the negligent authorities of the districts concerned into doing their duty and rendering their roads fitter for the passage of traffic. As interesting pictures such diagrams of road inequality would be valuable adornments to road books, giving at a glance a faithful description of the sort of surface to be expected.

Footpath riding continues to bring its tale of victims to the police courts. The magistrates clerk at Chertsey has been fined by his own bench, which is nearly as good as the recent fining of the Recorder of Reading, and a person proceeding to an early morning service on his cycle took to the path to avoid the stony and thorny highway. The offence is so purely technical, and so frequently committed by men who have no intention of doing any one an injury, and who do no injury, that it is being more and more shewn up as becoming obsolete. The use of a footpath with discretion, will be a reform of the law within a very little while, to judge from the way in which legal and official and other responsible men continually regard it as a dead letter.

The Cycle Engineers's Institute after a year's existence has at last got to work in the orthodox fashion of Institutes, and has held a general meeting in which there was read a presidential address, and the first technical paper was submitted. This was from the pen of Mr. Archibald Sharp, who more than any other man has devoted himself to the theory of cycling mechanics, resigning a professorship of mathematics to establish himself as a cycle engineer and consulting expert. His handbook on the cycle is considered the leading work of its nature, and in this paper he discussed the comparative values of chain and toothed wheel gears. As all his predecessors have done, he awarded the palm for efficiency to the chain, but he laid more than usual stress on the claims of toothed wheel gears to durability, cheapness, simplicity of parts and adaptability to wear or distortion. But as efficiency is the prime test there is very little likelihood that any of the substitutes for the chain will deprive it of its position as prime favourite.

DR. JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER, is thinking of writing a book on Emerson. Emerson is not easy reading. Mindful of his early valorous attempts to get at Emerson's meaning, Dr. Crozier hopes to write a sort of guide thereto. His plan would be to set forth such a statement of "principles" as would make every essay as plain as a page of Macaulay to any intelligent student of thirty." Dr. Crozier holds that Emerson's paper on experience is the greatest essay on human life ever written in so small a space. He regards the Essays as a "kind of touchstone of intellectual power and penetration." The germ of Emerson's message, which Dr. Crozier will be glad to help me be found in the one on Experience. Dr. Crozier laments the "mystic form" which has cost the great American author "thousands of readers." Emerson is classed by him among the "poetic thinkers," of whom the others are Carlyle, Ruskin and Newman.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

A GREAT legal victory has been won in the Court of Queen's Bench by the Cyclists' Touring Club, in the matter of lamp lighting time for cyclists. The law has been in its present state for ten years, and according to its wording, cycle lamps must be lit one hour after sunset. Almost immediately, the question arose whether sunset locally was meant, or sunset at Greenwich uniformly throughout the country, and the C. T. C. acting on advice, informed its members, and the cycling world generally, that the local occurrence of sunset must be considered as the time meant. Within the last few months, however, there have been instances of cyclists summoned and fined for riding without lights, when by the hour from local sunset had not expired, although the same phenomenon had occurred long enough before at Greenwich to make the riders guilty, had they been at Greenwich, instead of where they actually were. The absurdity of this is most apparent in high latitudes and at the greatest western longitude attainable in this country, for darkness in some parts does not begin until 30 to 50 minutes after Greenwich has become confounded. Yet magistrates had started fining men, on the assumption that not only Greenwich time, but Greenwich sunsets were to be observed as a uniform everywhere. The Q. B. C. took a clear case which happened at Bristol, to the High Court, and obtained a decision that the magistrates were wrong, and that their ten-year-old law, backed indeed by common sense, was also valid in law.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

The Paddock Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Finch's Eric 9st 7lbs
Mr F Gordon's Lubra 8st 9lbs
Mr A Sattar's D V 8st 7lbs
Mr D F Fischer's Governor 8st 6lbs
Aga S Shah's Invincible 7st 2lbs
Mr S K S's Boutros 8st 10lbs
Mr A Sattar's Ringleader II 6st 7lbs

The Dwarf Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Ali bin Amir's Pretender 9st 8lbs
Mr Farmer's Orphan 9st 7lbs
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Pandia 8st 12lbs
Mr A Sattar's Dinabandhu 8st 9lbs
Mr Loudon's Centaur 8st 7lbs
Mr Arthur A Estavic's Chester 7st 13lbs
Mr Ali bin Talib's Malta 7st 12lbs
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's Muktar 7st 11lbs
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's Aunty 7st 10lbs
Chief of Kagal's Nizam 7st 6lbs

The Turf Club Cup—Distance 1 1-2 mile.

Aga S Shah's Evensong 9st 7lbs
Capt Shannis' Turban 9st 4lbs
H H Aga Khan's Yiltiz 9st 3lbs
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Martaban 8st 4lbs
Mr F Gordon's Inkerman 7st 10lbs
Mr Finch's Brandy 7st 8lbs
H H Aga Khan's Meherazi 7st 5lbs
Mr Ali bin Amir's Faxir 7st 4lbs
Chief of Kagal's Shamavaz 7st 3lbs

The Mansfield Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Akerman's Kelso 9st 10lbs
Mr S K S's Knockando 9st
Mr A Mc Marwarri 8st 8lbs
Mr O Dhuman's Warsa 8st 5lbs
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's Cornelia 8st 7lbs
Mr D D's Roy 8st 6lbs
Mr A Sattar's Redoubt 8st 5lbs
Mr W A Cochrane's Race 8st 5lbs
Mr Lyndon's Clarice 8st 2lbs
Capt Slater Booth's Capt Cook 8st 2lbs
Capt H G Benn's Antoinette 7st 4lbs

The Byculla Club Cup—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Lyndon's Warsea 10st 3lbs
Lt-Col Meredith's Nancy 9st 6lbs
Major Gough's The Fawn 8st 11lbs
Mr Mollinson's Bawbee 7st

The Consolation Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

Mr H E A R's President 9st 9lbs
H H Aga Khan's Helios 9st 8lbs
Mr Ali bin Amir's Fakir 9st 3lbs
Mr D D's Talisser 8st 4lbs
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifah's Nepal 8st 3lbs
Mr A Sattar's Lucifer 8st 1lb
Mr Mollison's Bawbee 7st 13lbs
Mr Lyndon's Squire 7st 10lbs
Mr Ahmed Bushir Bandia 7st 9lbs
Mr Farmer's Somerhalt 7st 6lbs
Mr D D's Phalwan 7st 3lbs
Mr S A W's Briton 7st
Mr B A Davur's Bishan 6st 12lbs

NOTES.

To-day is the last day of the Bombay meeting, which up to the present has been very successful, both from a racing and spectator's point of view. The programme opens with the Paddock Stakes, and out of an entry of 16, only seven have elected to place themselves under the handicapper. Of this number three are Walers and the remainder Arabs. Eric on his performances at the sky meetings has been allotted 9st. 7lbs., Lubra coming next with 8st. 6lbs. In sprint races it is always difficult to handicap the Arab with a good Waler, but seeing the form he is in, with all his weight, Eric should win, while D. V. should fill the same place as on last Wednesday. Lub

such as Anton Bruckner, and something about Draecke and Alexander Ritter, "nephew and friend of Wagner." It is extraordinary how firmly great German musicians hold to the faith that music is not produced save by the German-speaking nations. Herr Weingartner believes the last word to be spoken in the Choral Symphony of Beethoven—and thinks very little of Schumann's orchestral works. His remarks on Mendelssohn's music are particularly interesting, although his idea of the lasting popularity of the Italian and Scotch symphonies, and his assertion that the "Hymn of Praise" to-day "exists only in name," must apply merely to Germany, for they read strangely enough in England. Perhaps the best portion of the article is the thoughtful essay on Brahms, who by the anti-Wagnerites was dubbed the "Messiah of absolute music" and the "successor of Beethoven." "But," says Herr Weingartner, "it was not given to Brahms to attain to Beethoven's profoundness; he could only put on the mask of the master."

The works of M. D'Ennery, the famous French dramatist whose death is announced, do not rank high as literature. The wits used to make great fun of his style, and Theophile Gautier once pretended to be seized with profound emotion on hearing in one of D'Ennery's melodramas a whole sentence in good literary French. But for arresting the attention of playgoers and moving them to tears, D'Ennery had few rivals, and he had a reputation in private life for certain sarcastic wit. It is told of him that one one evening when his play "L'Aieule," which turns on a poisoning mystery, was performed at Compiegne before the Court, the Empress Eugenie said to him: "How is it, M. D'Ennery, that the heroine, who pretends to be paralysed, is able to get the poison? She could not get out of the house." "Your Majesty will permit me to observe," replied D'Ennery, "that nobody knows. She has never told anybody." This same play, "L'Aieule," was adapted to our stage, where it was known as "The Hidden Hand." It gave rise to "Punch's" little joke about the sandwich-men who paraded the streets advertising the play by carrying each one letter of the title. In "Punch's" picture the row of letters on the men's backs spelt "Idden And." It was explained that the H's had gone to have half-a-pint of beer.

M. D'Ennery once committed what some of his countrymen deemed the highly unpatriotic act of writing a piece for first production on the English stage. It may be regarded in some quarters as a righteous judgment upon him that although a translation was prepared expressly for this purpose, difficulties arose which prevented its production, and to this day we believe it has never been presented, either in England or in France, though an adaptation was brought out, with some success, about ten years ago, under the title of "The Cavalier," at Palmer's theatre, New York. The reasons which led to the piece being withheld from the London stage are not known; but we believe that the famous French dramatist had designed the part of the hero for Sir Henry, then Mr. Irving. It is certain that the manuscript of "Le Chevalier de la Morliere" was submitted by a friend to the last-mentioned actor some thirteen or fourteen years ago, and after some hesitation, declined.

The story of "Le Chevalier de la Morliere" is that of a prisoner in the Bastille, at the period of Louis XV., who, profiting by the discovery of a secret passage between his dungeon and an adjoining house, where by the connivance of a friend he has been provided with a store of disguises, is able to steal away unobserved from time to time for a few hours. The numerous surprises which all this involves, the quick-changes—dear to the heart of the melodramatic actor—together with the mystifications, adventures, and manœuvres of the Chevalier, in the course of which he protects the innocent and frustrates the machinations of his enemies, render the part of the hero a highly effective one for an actor of real power.

Like the renowned D'Artagnan, who belonged however, to an earlier generation—the Chevalier—o to give his full description, Jacques Louis Auguste Rochette Chevalier de la Morliere, was a real personage and moreover a musketeer, about whose recklessness and extravagance many wild stories were related in his day. The Chevalier was also the author of some rather licentious novels and several plays. He died at an advanced age in Paris, in 1786. Altogether the Chevalier de la Morliere is a picturesque personage and just now that "costume plays," with a French historical background, are so much in vogue, M.D. Ennery's drama might be worth the attention of English managers.

It is interesting to know that the Saturday afternoon recitations of pieces by poets, ancient and modern, at Madame Sarah Bernhardt's theatre have been so successful, that it has been decided to continue them at the new house heretofore known as the Theatre des Nations, but now to bear the name of that distinguished actress. They will commence at the unusual hour of 5 p. m. and will of course terminate in time for the necessary preparations for the evening performances. The price of a stall is one franc only. At the opening matinee on Saturday next, Madame Sarah Bernhardt will recite a hitherto unpublished poem by Victor Hugo, besides a poetical piece by the late Georges Rodenbach. Madame Sarah Bernhardt's new abode is one of the two handsome theatres which it will be remembered stand facing each other in the Place du Chatelet, which lies midway between the Louvre and the Hotel de Ville.

The late Sergius Stepniak left a play, "The Con, vert," the only one he ever wrote. This also is to appear in "M. dern Plays," and will be translated by Mrs. Constance Garnett, to whom English readers interested in Russian literature owe the series of Turgeneff translations published by Mr Heinemann. The accomplished lady known as Lucas Mallet has undertaken the translation of "Les Bienfaiteurs," by M. Brieux, one of the most attractive of the younger native French dramatists. Arrangements for translations of modern German, Italian, and Spanish plays are in progress. Dr. Garnett, Mr. Walter Leaf, Mr. J. Huntley MacCarthy, and Mr. G. A. Greene are to contribute to the series.

"The Manœuvres o Jane" appears, by many tokens, to be still in the full tide of popularity at the Haymarket. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's comedy will reach its hundredth performance on Thursday next. On the same evening, on the other side of the way, Mr. Beerbohm Tree will be celebrating the hundredth performance of "The Three Musketeers" by presenting to each member of the audience at Her Majesty's a handsome souvenir book, comprising numerous costume portraits and other items.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT DAMAUN.

His Excellency Counsellor Joaquim Machado, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, accompanied by his suite, consisting of Captain Manoel, chief of the Military Department, Mr. Abel de Sa, Superintendent of the Railway Department, and Lieut. Cardoso, the Aid-de-Camp, left Goa by gunboat "Benja," on Thursday week, and proceeded to Diu, which was reached on Saturday. After a halt of two days, the gunboat left Diu and took her course for Damaun, near which she reached yesterday afternoon. Owing to the uncertainty of his Excellency's arrival the usual ceremonies of reception had to be kept in abeyance, but the people of Lower Damaun assembled to express their loyalty towards the Government and respect towards his Excellency. It is presumed that owing to the prevalence of plague in Lower Damaun, his Excellency himself was averse to a grand reception on a similar scale as those accorded to his predecessors. The only signs of rejoicing in honour of the visit of his Excellency the Governor-General noticed was a large arch covered with leaves and flowers of variegated colours erected near Mr. Sonarjee's garden and several flags hung on the shore of Lower Damaun and to the residence of Dr. Pinto. At noon, his Excellency received the members of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun, the President, Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, presenting a short address; and all the officials of several departments, proprietors of villages, and professional men were presented to the Governor-General by his Excellency the Governor of Damaun. It is said that his Excellency after staying here for three days will leave for Nagar Haveli District.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I.M.S., President, presided. The following presents were announced and links voted to the donors:—For the Library. From Berlin—Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin Band XXV—1898—No. 10. From Woking, London—The Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review for January, 1899. Vol. VII. No. 13. From Stockholm.—Nyare Bidrag Till Kannedom om De Svenska Landsmalen, Ock Svenskt Folklif, from Nos. 61 to 64 for 1898. From Nederlandsch—India Bijdragen Tot de—Taal—Land—En Volkenkunde—for 1899. From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXVII, Part I, No. 3 of 1898. Office bearers were elected for the ensuing year. Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, General Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. O. T. Pedraza, Foreign Secretary, The report of the council was then read, confirmed and adopted. At the commencement of the year there were 123 life and ordinary members and one new member was elected during the year. The names of twenty-two members were struck off owing to death, resignation, etc., thus leaving 102 members on the roll at the close of the year.

Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B.A., then read a paper on Marriage Customs amongst the Parsees, and their comparison with similar customs of other nations."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Cursetjee Rustamjee Cama and Khan Bahadur Bomasjee Byramjee Patel, for auditing the accounts of the society. A vote of thanks to the author of the interesting paper and to the chairman, concluded the meeting.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and essential luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

FRAMJI PETIT PARSI SANATARIUM.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

Last Evening, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Framji Dinshaw Petit Sanatarium for Parsis, at Gumballa Hill, in the presence of a large and imposing gathering. His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Charles Ollivant and Captain Greig, Aid de camp arrived at 5-30 p.m., and was received by Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit.

Mr Jijibhoy Framji Petit opened the proceedings by giving a history of the institution. He said that owing to the feeble health of the revered grand-father Sir Dinshaw Petit, it fell to his lot to request His Excellency on behalf of the executors of the will of his late lamented father, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, to lay the corner stone of the Sanatarium which was to be built in memory of the deceased gentleman. But before making the request he wished to lay before those present the circumstances relating to the foundation of the institution. His late lamented father, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, who died on the 8th August 1895 had a peculiar regard for his community and was always interested in all questions concerning its welfare. He therefore, by his last will devised a certain portion of his estate to be devoted to charitable purposes, which, in the opinion of his executors, might be found most beneficial for the members of his community. In pursuance of this behest, the executors, after a careful consideration resolved to devote out of this portion a sum of nearly five lakhs of rupees toward the erection of a sanatarium in Bombay on the seaside and within easy reach of the business part of the city, and fixed the present site as most suitable for that purpose. The existing sanatarium at Colaba which was generally known as Panday Sanatarium had for the last 34 years proved a source blessing of to the poor and the middle classes of the community, and the executors of the late Mr. Framji thought that the increasing population of the Parsis in Bombay and the unfortunately increasing insanitary condition of the city rendered the erection of a second asylum for the invalid and convalescent necessary. The deplorable condition of the city during the last three years had amply shown the necessity for providing airy dwellings for the poor, and he was sure the part which His Excellency had taken in that beneficial work would be remembered with gratitude by the citizens of Bombay for a long time to come. In the course of his visits to the back slums and dark alleys of the city His Excellency must have observed how thickly packed up the poorer classes were living in the most ill-ventilated and dark houses. These were places where disease and illness had a permanent abode and were the very hot beds in which plague was sought to supply. The land, which had been acquired for the purpose of the sanatarium was about 15,000 square yards, out of which a portion measuring 15,000 yards was presented by Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit. The buildings, which would be of the Classic style, were designed by Messrs. S. & M. N. Chandabhoy, architects. They would consist of three floors including the ground floor. They would be divided into two blocks, the front and the rear connected by passages. The total length of the buildings facing the South I. e. Gowalia Tank Road, would be 277ft. 6 in.; and that facing the West i. e. Gumballa Hotel Road, would be 236ft. 6in. The depth of the buildings including the intervening Court Yards would be 75ft. The buildings would have a total accommodation for thirty-six families.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Jijibhoy requested His Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the building.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone having been performed,

His Excellency in addressing the gathering said he had just performed one of those exceedingly easy tasks, which, he had no doubt, would yield the most useful fruit in future. On many occasions it had been his good fortune to lay foundation stones and conveniently to open the buildings, but he had to remind Sir Dinshaw Petit that when this building would be completed he (Sir Dinshaw) would have to ask his successor to open it and he had no doubt that he would get a favourable reply. In the speech that was made at the opening of the proceedings, reference was made to the late Mr. Framji Petit's. All of them, who were present there that evening, were well aware of the prominent characteristics of that gentleman, and he doubted whether they could have a more useful memorial to his name than the convalescent Home of which he had just laid the foundation stone. But as they looked through Bombay in many places did they find buildings of large size and of immense value for the different purposes for which they were built and for these buildings the city of Bombay was indebted to the family of Petit if not entirely to Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit himself. (Cheers.) And not only was it in regard to his own community that princely donations had been given. He (His Excellency) himself belonged to a craft of free masonry and he could testify well to Sir Dinshaw's generosity in regard to all things that appertained to that body. He should like to mention here that while on the one hand they had a building which was to be turned into a convalescent Home for the poor Parsis, the city of Bombay and the medical education generally were on the other hand, indebted to the memory of a famous Parsi, the first Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, the founder of Sir J. J. Hospital. (Cheers) It was also within their memory that a short time ago, the city incurred a great loss by the death of the Sir Jamsetji, and by a certain provision of his will he set aside a house at Khandalla for the benefit of English nurses. Now he desired on behalf of the British community to tender to that gentleman's memory his most grateful thanks for that most valuable gift which he made to the British Community. There were many of them who were well acquainted with the arduous duties which that invaluable body of public servants performed and they could not doubt that their health and their strength would be much recouped by fresh air on the hills of Khandalla. He should also venture to say that though grateful as the English community were for that graceful gift or rather that graceful bequest made by the late Sir Jamsetji, it could not fail to bring the two communities much nearer together. (Cheers.) Now Mr. Jijibhoy alluded to the particular work that had to be undertaken by this institution and it was in relation to the crowded and insanitary city of to-day. That Bombay might be in-sanitary, he was afraid, a well-known fact, but he should very much doubt whether for the past two or three years Bombay had not been much cleaner than ever it was before. But while they spared no energy to keep the city clean and did everything they could to persuade and get the public conform to the rules and regulations, he was sorry to say that plague was still among them. He was confident in the efforts of the officers and also in the knowledge that the public were able to understand that the efforts they were making were for their own good and that of their families. He must also say, as he had said just before, that the Parsee community and the English community might have been brought closer to gether by the munificent bequest of the late Sir Jamsetji, that he could not help feeling that the English community and the Native community generally had been brought closer together by the officers employed on the plague work not only in Bombay, but also in the Presidency. It was perfectly true as Mr. Jijibhoy had said that he visited the slums of Bombay. But they were not the first slums that he visited. He often questioned to himself whether the people in this city of Bombay were in unhappy as those in the colder cities of the North and West. In the latter cities people required larger quantities of food and warm clothing than here in this climate. Whether the Parsee community got in less quantity and the clothes useds were not worth speaking. On the one hand, there was no question that the people were crowded to gether to such an extent that he should question whether any body of the slums really realises the true state of affairs; and on the other he did live in hopes that individually their lot could not be so absolutely wretched as he knew to be the case in some of the colder countries of North and West. Now, it was very pleasing to him to open the convalescent Home for one reason, because although he had had something to do with the management of one or two largest hospitals in London, he had never had anything to do with the management of a convalescent Home. He therefore, felt a sort of relief in not having to offer any remarks as regarded the management of such a Home. But all the details that were uttered to them just now as to the space and accommodation to be provided gave him great hopes that the accommodation would be sufficient and there could be no shadow of doubt that the particular site selected was second to none of the best convalescent Homes that had come within his experience Sir Dinshaw was fortunate in being able to procure in this fresh and airy spot sufficient ground for the accommodation that was necessary. As was remarked by Mr. Jijibhoy, a hope was entertained that in the days to come they would provide Bombay with some dwellings of a better quality, wherein poorest people might find more commodious and healthy accommodation than at present. He lived in hopes that that particular class of accommodation would be rapidly provided wherever they intended to make improvements. They must acknowledge that those who would have the charge of the new arrangements in Bombay, would proceed, and he was sure, it was their intention to proceed with every caution and consideration for the feelings of those whose lodgings would be changed. He felt sure they would make it one of their duties not to proceed in too great a hurry, and at any rate the first thing they must see it doing was to get lodgings ready for those who were eventually to be displaced. Now, he had two things to say to them. One was that it gave him much pleasure to take so slight a part in the building of such an important institution. The second thing was that there could be no doubt as to the immense value of this gift which would eventually confer a great blessing on the poorer class of the Parsee community. In bringing his remarks to a close he could only say that he hoped the building would be speedily built, and the poorer class of the community, that would inhabit it, would thoroughly recognise the value of the gift and revere the memory of the donor. (Loud Applause.)

Dr. Thomas Blaney in moving a vote of thanks to his Excellency remarked that he had lived in Bombay for a very long time, almost since the time when Lord Elphinstone was Governor of Bombay, and he could say without fear of contradiction that no Governor had presided in connection with so many public festitutions as his excellency Lord Sandhurst. (Cheers.) It was astonishing to him how his Excellency found time to attend these functions, and he must say his excellency's kindness in coming there that evening was certain to raise a feeling of gratitude in their hearts.

The vote was passed with acclamation. His Excellency in reply said that he thanked Dr. Blaney for his kind words and the meeting for passing the vote by acclamation. As he had said just before, this was usually the easiest part of the task. It was easy to lay the foundation stone, for he had only to beat the stone three times with a hammer. There were six and seven men waiting to see that it did not fall too rapidly and the ground had been carefully prepared before hand. Besides in connection with this institution he was glad to say he had not to give his frequent reply that they should not expect any assistance from Government, because if it had been asked the answer would have been that the Government were not in a position to give it at the present time. But taking into consideration the fact that it was the Petit family that was to support the institution he had no reason to receive an application of that kind. (Applause.)

The gathering then dispersed.

EVENING PARTY TO MISS MANNING

A large and influential assembly of prominent citizens was held last night at Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy's bungalow at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in honour of Miss E. A. Manning, who leaves Bombay by to-days mail steamer. A large number of ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities responded to the invitation of the committee of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, under whose auspices the evening entertainment was given. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst graced the assembly with her presence. The extensive bungalow and its garden grounds were brilliantly illuminated with thousands of fairy-lamps and tumbler illghts of varied hues, the main gate ways being surmounted with trimphal arches of multi-coloured lights. The guests were received at the main porchway by the president of the Associations, Sir Charles Ollivant; the vice-presidents Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Fulton, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the honorary secretaries the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Fazulboy Visram, Mr. R. M. Patel, and Mr. Madanlal L. Munsiff; Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, honorary treasurer, and by some of the members of the committee, including the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Surgeon Colonel Watts, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, &c., Miss Manning arrived with Dr. Dimmock shortly after 9 o'clock and was cordially welcomed by the president and members of the Association. The band of the Marrine Battalion played select pieces for the amusement of the guests. Some of them amused themselves with the phonograph; others with an exibition of the Rontgen X says; and others again were entertained by a native professor of legerdemain. Miss Manning mixed freely among the guests, most of whom wished her a pleasant voyage and increasing success in her philanthropic work in the future. Ample refreshments were provided for the guests, who dispersed at a late hour, highly pleased with the entertainment.

NAGPUR NOTES.

A SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FEBRUARY 23.

The 327th Anniversary of the Buffs who are at present quartered in Nagpur equi vent off on the 5th and 6th instant. An athletic meeting was held on both days which was very largely attended. Some of the events were novel and amusing. The Buffs have only recently come to Kampti from the Front. The regiment has a very good name and has seen a lot of active service.

An unfortunate man of the Buffs, who bears a very good ch aracter and who possesses two good conduct badges, got himself into very serious trouble after the sports, where, it is said he won a good deal of money. He visited a certain quarter in Kampti, which is considered out of bounds by the military with two companions, and the natives in the locality assaulted the men. In the scuffle the man I write of got separated from his comrades. He was so much put out that he armed himself with a razor and stood on the road, where he struck at any and every one who came within reach. Four men were wounded and are now under medical treatment. On an alarm being raised, Mr. Atkins ran towards the barracks, where he was challenged by a corporal, whom he struck, he is now to be tried by Court Martial for striking a superior officer and then handed over to the civil authorities to answer to the charge of causing grievous hurt.

It is only a few months ago that the City Fathers found that they were being systematically robbed by one of their subordinate employees. Another case has now come to light. One Marothi, A market mohirir, has confessed to the Secretary that he has made away with Rs. 125, collected by him for rents. Something must be radically wrong with the system of accounts obtaining in the local Municipality, otherwise it would not be so easy for man, getting from 15 to 28 rupees a month, being able to rob away with the funds of the ratepayers.

Another woman has got a piece of her nose sliced off by her brute husband for infidelity. The husband awaits his trial and the woman is an inmate of the Mayo Hospital.

Fevers and colds are very prevalent; this is no doubt due to the very uncertain weather we have experienced of late.

Rumour now has it that the offices of the B.-N. Railway will not remove to Calcutta, as was at first thought—at any rate, they will not move before the end of the rains, i. e. about October next, and there is great rejoicing among the landlords in consequence. Mr. A. M. Clarke, Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the Nagpur District, has been appointed Deputy Traffic Manager, owing to the great increase of work due to the opening out of the new extensions towards Cuttack, Nasora, etc. etc. Mr. Hunter, A.D.T.S, from Chakradhapur, relieves Mr Clarke almost immediately. Who takes Mr Hunter's place is not as yet known; but it is believed there are one or two traffic probationers on the line, one of whom may be selected.

The plague once more has made its appearance in the city of Nagpur, and the total mortality up to date is variously stated to be between 15 and 20. We have also to record the untimely death of a young man, having fallen a victim to this fell disease—Mr. K. Deshpande, M. A., who was very popular and was a prominent figure amongst the Nagpur Brahmins. He followed his wife to the funeral pyre within a short period. The executives are taking active steps to confine and eradicate the plague, and everything to secure the city from further spread is being done.

BARODA NEWS.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FEBRUARY 23.

A fire broke out in the buildings occupied by the "Shree Sayaji Vijay" Press, and the proprietor of the paper has suffered loss which is estimated at Rs. 20,000. The paper makes an earnest appeal to its constituents to help it by increasing its circulation among friends and acquaintances, by patronising Marathi papers, and by publications of the press.

The "Baroda Watsal," in one of its recent issues, commanted in bad taste, and on unfounded information, on the tours which the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda makes occasionally in the Baroda State in his official capacity. It remarked:—"Whatever their object may be, these tours are sure to affect the importances of the ruler of the State in the eyes of his subjects and to lessen the bonds of loyalty which they feel towards their sovereign, the Maharajah. . . . From what we have heard of these tours, we can say that the Baroda State has upto this time spent thousands of rupees on these tours. We do not find any reason why the Baroda State should expend this large amount on these private trips. The Agent generally travels at a time when people are very busy reaping crops, etc. Notwithstanding this, hundreds of carts and labourers have to be impressed, which involves great loss and hardship on the peaceful peasants and their poor labourers, added to this being the oppression and the pilfering of the menials. Thus politically, morally, and financially, as well as on grounds of inconvenience to the people, we most emphatically declare that the tours of the Agent Governor-General are against the interests of the Baroda State, and beg the Agent Governor-General to see his way to stop or at least to curtail them." The upshot of this effort of the "humiliating apology which the paper published in its issue of Sunday last in these terms:—

"We hereby withdraw our remarks in the article on Tours of the Agent Governor-General at Baroda, that have appeared in the issue of the 5th February 1899. Further information in this regard leads us to change our views expressed in the above article. The necessity of such tours of the Agent Governor-General can be seen clearly as he is the chief responsible officer of the British Government and is appointed as adviser to the Durbar. It is in this capacity that he tours through the country and in the best interests of the Durbar and the people of the State. His travelling expenses are not defrayed by the State, and our remarks on this point were unwarranted. We publicly acknowledge our mistake in the last article, written in haste, on imperfect information, and beg to be excused."

The plague shows no signs of abatment in the city. On account of some palace servants having died under suspicious circumstances, H. H. the Maharaja removed a few weeks ago to his suburban palace at Makarpoora. Even there a few cases of plague occurred. His Highness has, therefore, removed to Dabka and ordered the whole of the Makarpoora village to be evacuated, and the infected houses to be burnt. The orders have been promptly carried out.

LIQUID FUEL.

The subject of liquid fuel is one of undoubted practical importance to steamship owners, and for a long time past the development of events in this connection has been watched with considerable interest. The practicability of oil as fuel for generating steam on board ship was demonstrated years ago, and its economy, as compared with coal, in many parts of the world is also admitted; but hitherto the uncertainty in regard to supplies has been an obvious objection to its general adoption. For a time steamers trading from Europe to India or the Far East know that they may rely upon obtaining coal at Port Said, Suez, Aden, Perim, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong and other places, while oil has only been obtainable at particular ports, which for the most part are not convenient places of call. It is now announced, however, that from and after the middle of next year steamers may also rely upon obtaining adequate supplies of oil fuel at most of the above-mentioned ports.

Reference has been made in these columns on several occasions to the enterprise of Messrs. M. Samuel and Co., the managers of the Shell Line of steamers, in connection with their vast oilfields in North Borneo, and at the trial trip of their new vessel the Hallotis, reported in the "Shipping Gazette" on September 14 last, some very interesting particulars were furnished by Sir Marcus Samuel as to the extent and character of these supplies. He stated, among other things, that the oilfields which had been secured by his firm were capable of yielding sufficient oil to take the place "now occupied by coal, and he added that his firm would be prepared, in the course of a few months, to supply oil to steamers from a number of Stations east of Suez at a price that would enable it to compete very successfully with coal. Messrs. Samuel and Co. have since been engaged in perfecting their arrangement for the rapid output and shipment of oil at Borneo, and in completing their storage stations at the various ports selected for the purpose; and we understand that an actual commencement has been made in the business of placing Borneo oil on the market. Cargoes of this liquid fuel have already been landed at Singapur and Hong Kong while a cargo is "en route" for Bombay; and evidences are not wanting to show that the importance of the trade is appreciated by the public authorities at several of the ports concerned. At Colombo regulations have been passed admitting the oil free of duty. At Colombo, the Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, it has been declared outside the petroleum ordinances, and is allowed absolutely free pratique.

It is claimed for the oil from North Borneo that one ton is equal to at least two and a half tons of the coal usually obtainable in Eastern waters, and on the question of the economy of this fuel a few figures will suffice to show its cost as compared with coal. The prices quoted for Cardiff coal east of Suez for the year 1899 are: In the Canal 24s. 6d., Colombo 31s., Singapore 32s. 6d., and Hong Kong probably 40s. per ton. Messrs. Samuel and Co., announce that they are prepared at once to give quotations and to enter into contracts for the delivery of Borneo oil to steamers at the following ports from June 1, 1899, to the end of the year at the following prices per ton: Suez, 45s.; Colombo, 35s.; Singapore, 30s.; Hong Kong, 30s.; Kobe, 35s. Yokohama, 40s. Shanghai, 35s. Bombay, 40s., Madras, 35s.; and Calcutta, 35s. The oil is to be supplied at these prices with a guaranteed flash point of over 200 deg. and Messrs. Samuel point out that, apart from the great advantages incidental to the use of oil fuel in dispensing with stokers, saving time in bunkering loss in weight carried, and less space occupied, these quotations show a large actual money gain as compared with the cost of coal. The only stipulation proposed to be made with intending buyers is that they shall state the minimum and maximum quantity of oil required by them during the period of contract, and although the whole of the storage and distributing stations are not yet fully complete, there are many ports at which business can be commenced forthwith. Messrs. Samuel, have certainly shown their own faith in the future of liquid fuel, for they have entered into contracts for the conversion of the whole of their fleet of fifteen steamers for burning oil; and on the question of the extent of available supplies, we understand that the firm's present production in Borneo alone represents an output of a million tons per annum. The present fleet of the Shell Company is capable of carrying that million tons; and as illustrating the facilities for shipping the oil at Borneo, we are told that steamers drawing 30 feet of water can enter and leave the harbour at all states of the tide. Messrs. Samuel anticipate no difficulty in meeting any and all demands that may be received for oil fuel. In fact, they declare themselves prepared to supply the whole world, and apparently entertain no doubt that the resources at their command will prove equal to all requirements. The enterprise of the Shell Line managers in this matter certainly marks an important new departure in connection with our commerce over the seas, and its progress and development will possess a very real interest for those concerned in steamship management.—"Shipping Gazette and Lloyd's List."

OMAN AND INDIA.

THE TREATIES WITH THE SULTAN.

ONE SIDED ARRANGEMENT.

The first treaty between the British Government in India and the Imam of Muscat was negotiated in 1798 by Mehdi Ali Khan, the East India Company's Agent at Bushire, with a view to exclude from Muscat all prejudicial influences of the French, with whom Syad Sultan was brought into contact through his trade with the Mauritius. When Sir John Malcolm went up the Gulf at the beginning of 1800, on his first mission to Persia, he formed another engagement, stipulating for the strict observance of the previous Treaty and for the residence of an English gentleman in an official capacity at Muscat. Since that date many other engagements have been entered into; but so far as they are entered in the late Sir Charles Aitchison's collection of engagements, treaties and sunnuds, they are concerned for the most part with the relations of Muscat and Zanzibar, and with arrangements for the suppression of the slave trade. The political relations between India and Muscat are, therefore, still governed by the agreements made by Mehdi Ali Khan and Malcolm, so it is interesting at the present juncture to inquire precisely what these agreements embodied. Article 3 of the Engagement of 1798 runs as follows:

"Whereas frequent applications have been made, and are still making, by the French and Dutch people for a factory, &c., to seat themselves either at Muscat or Gombroon, or at the other ports of this Sircar, it is therefore written that, whilst warfare shall continue between the English Company and them, never shall, from respect to the Company's friendship, be given to them throughout all my territories a place to fix or seat themselves in, nor shall they ever get ground to stand upon within this State."

Article 4 provides for the dismissal of a French naval officer then in the Imam's employ, the article 5 says:

"In the event of any French vessel coming to water at Muscat she shall not be allowed to enter the cove into which English vessels are admitted, but remain without, and in case of hostilities ensuing here between the French and English ships the force of this State by land and sea, and my people shall take part in hostility with the English; but on the high seas I am not to interfere." These Articles pledge the Sultan of Muscat

NOT TO GIVE FRANCE A FOOTING IN THE GULF SO LONG AS SHE IS AT WAR WITH ENGLAND;

but it is by no means clear that they prevent the Sultan from making an agreement with France from or conceding a coaling station, if France and England are at peace. The engagement entered into with Malcolm in 1800 declares that the preceding Gowinamah "remains fixed and in full force," and precede as follows:

"As improper reports of a tendency to interrupt the existing harmony and create misunderstanding between the States have gone abroad, with a view to prevent such evils in future we, actuated by sentiments of reciprocal friendship, agree that an English gentleman of respectability on the part of the honourable Company, shall always reside at the Port of Muscat, through whom all business or correspondence between the States shall be conducted, in order that the actions of each Government may be fairly justly stated and that no opportunity may be offered to designing men, who are ever eager to promote dissentious, and that the friendship of two States may remain unshook till the end of time, and till the sun and moon have finished their revolving career."

Here again there is no mention of an undertaking to subordinate for all time the foreign relations of Muscat to the wishes and acquirements of the Governor General of India. On the other hand, although the sun and moon have

NOT YET "FINISHED THEIR REVOLVING CAREER,"

the Iman of Muscat has been sulky with the English for some years back, and there is some reason to suspect that he has been coquetting with the French. Such a state of affairs was bound sooner or later to force on the British authorities a reconsideration of the situation, and a re-adaptation of the engagements of 1798 and 1800 to the changed circumstances of the time and the altered conditions of the contracting parties. It is remarkable, and we are very willing to believe it will prove useful, that the necessity should have arisen a few weeks after the accession to the Viceroyalty of India of the statesman who wrote in 1892, after a visit to Muscat: "Oman may be justifiably regarded as a British dependency. We subsidise its ruler; we dictate its policy. we should tolerate no alien interference, I have little doubt myself that the time will some day come when, as these petty Native States crumble before the advance of a friendly civilisation, a more definite possession will be required, and the Union Jack will be seen flying from the castles of Muscat." The time may not have come for annexation, and in a place where the ordinary thermometer bursts in the summer months British diplomacy may well strive to postpone such a disagreeable step as long as possible; but it is quite time the dependency of Oman in India was actual as well as virtual, and the control of the Imam's foreign relations was definitely assigned to the British Political Agent.

A STRICTER DEFINATION OF RECIPROCAL ENGAGEMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS

would probably benefit Muscat as well as England; for the Sultan might well complain that in our past dealings with his State we have asked for much and given little. Oman is pledged to assist England in case of hostilities with France; and British Indian subjects resident in Muscat are subject to the jurisdiction of the British Consul; but when a rebellion took place in 1834, and the Sultan was reduced to such straits that he had to submit to the presence of rebels in his palace and to their possession of the greater part of his town for nearly a month, we gave him scant assistance. At the same time, when the insurrection was once quelled, we insisted on a payment of 77,000 dollars as compensation for damages sustained by British subjects. Seyyid Feysal endeavoured to provide the money by imposing a punitive tax of 10 per cent. on the produce of the rebel tribes imported into Muskat, but when the money came in slowly, and the British Agent grumbled, we can scarcely marvel that the Sultan grew sulky. Colonel Wilson, in his report for 1895-96, complained of "the general weakness of His Highness' authority, his inefficient customs organisation and a want of firm and energetic effort," and he adds:

"THE SULTAN'S ATTITUDE

throughout this matter has not been recommendable. His Highness appeared unable to realise the extent of his responsibility for the disastrous injury to the important British interests resulting from the defects of his rule, and seemed to regard his liability as confined to the results of his attempts, however feeble to recover indemnity from the actually offending tribes." Captain Beville, again, writing on the record of the year 1896-97, deplores the system under which the Sultan of Muscat is bled by the Arab Chiefs from the surrounding country:—"Many of the Sheikhs from the Semail and Sur came to Muscat during the month of April to visit the Sultan and in order to obtain from him recognition, in the shape of money, of the services rendered to His Highness by them in the rebellion. This system of subsidising the Sheikhs outside Muscat, which was instituted by Seyyid Turki, is a source of great weakness to the Sultan, as naturally the Sheikhs' demands continue increasing, and so payment to them of subsidies, without affording any good to the country, while oil the Sultan impoverished." We read also of the failure of a mission undertaken by the British Political Agent in the autumn of 1895 when he went on H. M. S. Brisk to Dhofar, where a rising had occurred, "in order to effect the best settlement possible under the authority of the Sultan." If Muscat is to be a "dependency" of Britain, then Britain must act more vigorously in the future than in the past in supporting the Sultan's authority.—*Pioneer.*

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A lady says she always sews a tiny powder-puff in the centre of her handkerchief when she is going to a ball, so that she may be able to powder her face at any time.

A London lady advocates the appointment of a lady censor of plays, her basis of argument being that the modern problem play has not improved the public morals.

A singular theft has been committed in a Paris church. Mdme, Rejoux, a wealthy lady residing at Passy, and her daughter were kneeling in the dimly-lighted church praying, when two women took places behind them. The women left earlier than Mdme and Mdlle. Rejoux, and it was not until the two ladies got outside into the light that they perceived Mdlle Rejoux's hair, which had been hanging in a long plait down her back, had been cut off close to her neck.

Madame Albani has been giving some interesting information to a representative of "The Lady's Realm, concerning the time she began to sing. "I began to sing," she said, "before I could talk. My father was a musician, so that I was brought up in a musical atmosphere. When a baby two years old, I was playing with my sister in our little cot, and in the midst of the frolic I uttered a note, a true soprano note. It arrested attention, and from that time my parents watched for the faculty to develop."

A curious case of complicated relationship exists as a result of a father and son marrying two sisters. Alinio Tolentino de Figueroda, aged fifty, married May Carmyn, an eighteen-year-old girl, and Wilfrid A. de Figueroda, aged eighteen married Katherine Carmy, twenty-three years old. Thus the boy will be his father's brother-in-law; the two sisters will be sisters-in law; the fathers wife will be step mother to her brother in-law; the son's wife will be the old gentleman's daughter-in-law as well as sister-in-law.

At a well-known club, the subject of "Why men remain bachelors" came up for discussion. The Majority of those present came to the conclusion, that our extravagant style of living, as compared with that of former times is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often causes hesitation on both sides. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way, and gradually improve their situation. They want all that their parents have,

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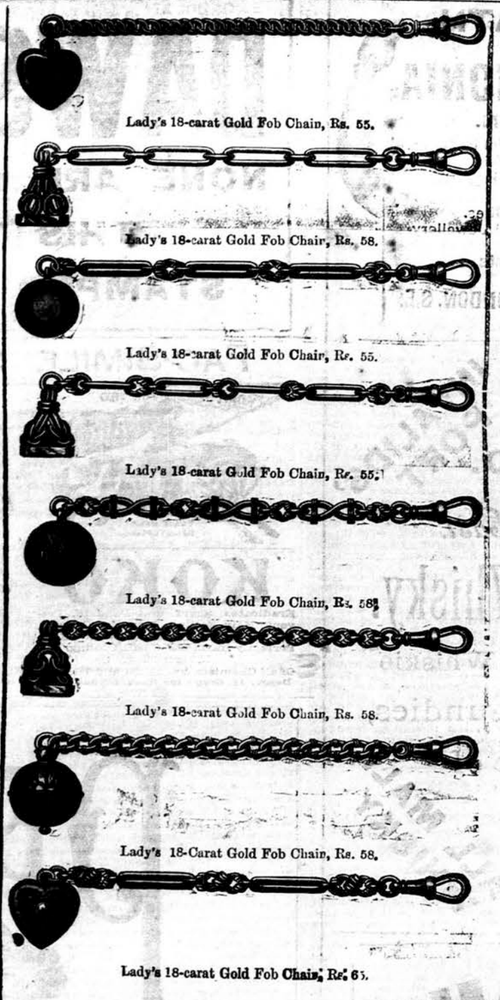
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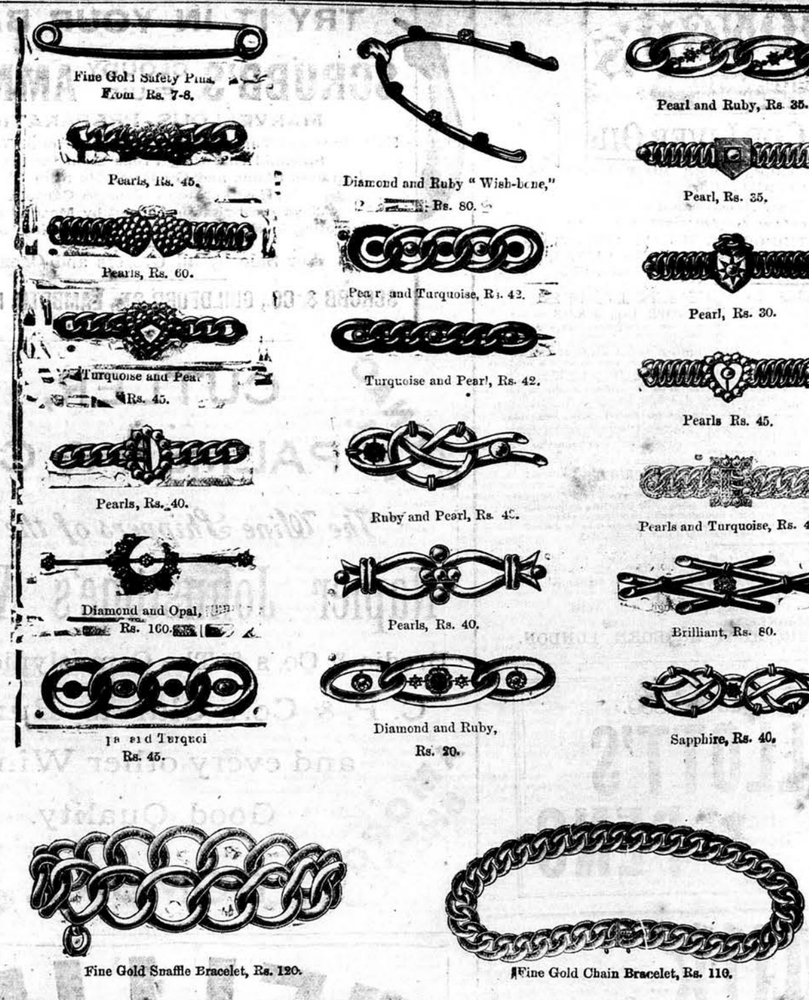
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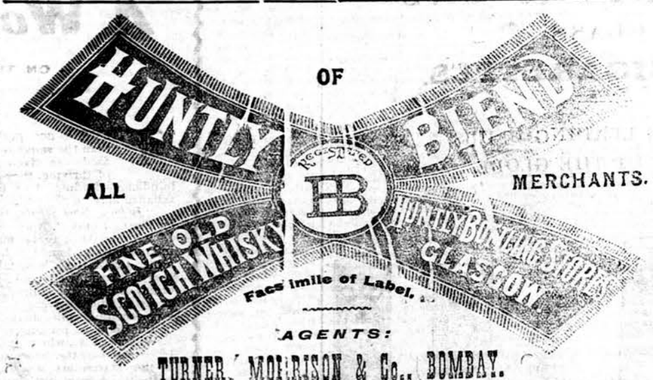

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death relieves you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk, you may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send a cheque to the Drug Stores for a box of Grass Hopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark: the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the "Housewife Annual," 1896-7.

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"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the Microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancer, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

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